135

Federal Library and Information Center Committee

flicc newsletter

Committee is Twenty, Going on Twenty-One

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The Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC) marked its twentieth anniversary in 1985. The Committee was established in 1965 by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget (now the Office of Management and Budget) to provide leadership in policy issues affecting the provision of information to government employees and the general public.

The story of its growth and growing activities is reflected in the FY 1985 annual report that follows.

Annual Report

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee remained at the forefront of information issues during FY 1985. The Committee provided leadership not only for traditional library concerns, but also leadership regarding technological advancement in library science for the future **(BIB-SRCH, CD-ROM, IDEA/LIST).**

At the same time, its operating network, the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), grew to approximately 700 federal libraries, information centers, and offices, becoming one of the top three library networks in terms of membership, along with Southeastern Library Network (SOLINET) and AMIGOS Bibliographic Council, Inc.

FEDLINK remains unique in that it is the only library network operating nationwide.

What the Committee Does

Functions of the Committee are to make recommendations on federal library and information policies, programs, and procedures to federal agencies and to others concerned with libraries and information centers.

The Committee coordinates cooperative activities and services among federal libraries and information centers and serves as a forum to consider: (1) Issues and policies that affect federal libraries and information centers, (2) needs and priorities in providing information services to the government and to the nation at large, (3) efficient and cost-effective use of federal library and information resources and services.

Furthermore, the Committee promotes (1) improved access to information, (2) continued development and use of the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK), (3) research and development in the application of new technologies to federal libraries and information centers, (4) improvements in the management of federal libraries and information centers, and (5) relevant educational opportunities.

EAC Provides Leadership

At the bimonthly FLICC Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) meetings and the Quarterly Membership Meetings, information issues are debated and FLICC policies formulated in broad, general terms.

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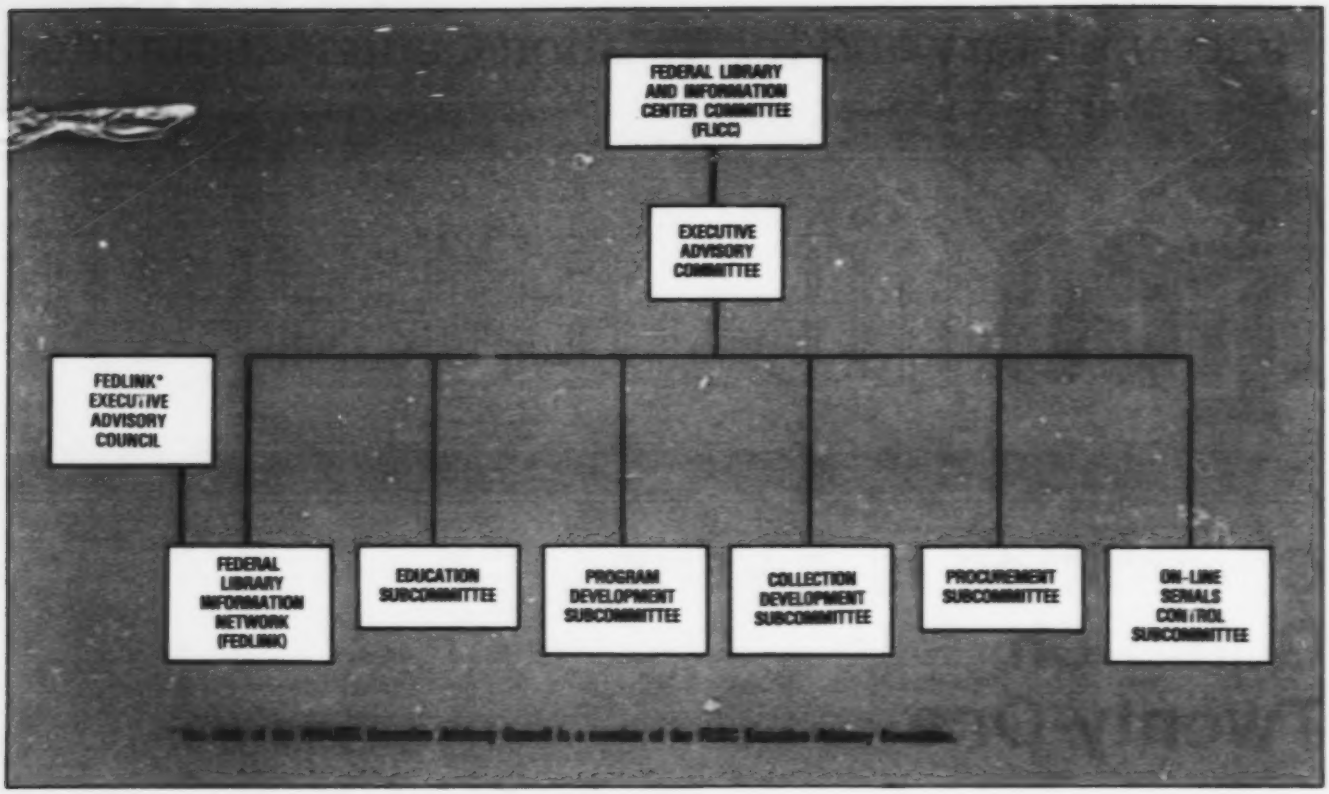

It is left to the various FLICC subcommittees and ad hoc groups to implement these decisions. The organizational chart, shown here, clearly depicts the delegation of major responsibilities within FLICC.

Education Subcommittee

The subcommittee considers and plans general education programs for members of FLICC and the federal library and information community.

Highlight of the year was the second annual Forum on Federal Information Policies held in the Mumford Room of the Madison Memorial Building on February 27. The theme in 1985 was "The International Flow of Scientific and Technical Information." Twelve authorities from the professional society and federal and private sectors spoke on issues of national security and trade policy as well as international cooperation and scientific inquiry.

The daylong session was chaired by Dr. Carol Nemeyer, then Chairman of the FLICC Executive Advisory Committee. The keynote speaker was Congressman Mervyn M. Dymally (D-Calif.)

An audience of some 100 library and information center professionals attended and participated in the lively question/answer periods following each session.

The entire proceedings have been taped and added to the Library of Congress' collections. A twenty-three page pamphlet summarizing the proceedings of the forum was prepared for FLICC by Barbara J. Meredith, and mailed to attendees and federal librarians and information specialists.

There were three productivity meetings held under subcommittee auspices: "Workshop on Measuring Productivity in Libraries"—April 10; "Seminar on Productivity: Management and Analysis"—June 7; and "Seminar on Productivity: The Library Contribution"—September 26. Close to 500 librarians and information specialists attended these meetings held at the Library of Congress.

On May 20-23, FLICC conducted its Second Annual Pacific Northwest Regional Library Workshop in Seattle in cooperation with PACNET, the West Coast regional service of the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC). Hosted in training facilities provided by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and using IBM and OCLC M300 personal computers provided by PACNET, attendees represented

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Federal Library and Information Center Committee
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone: (202) 287-9055

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
James P. Riley

EDITOR
Christine Zirps

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee was established in 1965 (as the Federal Library Committee) by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources present in the federal library and library-related information community. Its goals are:

- *To achieve better utilization of library and information center resources and facilities.*
- *To provide more effective planning, development, and operation of federal libraries and information centers.*
- *To promote an optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources.*
- *To promote more effective service to the Nation at large.*
- *To foster relevant educational opportunities.*

Congressman Dymally delivering the keynote opening remarks at the second annual FLICC Forum on Information Policies.

FLICC's Executive Director James Riley (center) shown here with productivity seminar speakers, E. Jack Kolb, U.S. Army Materiel Command (left), and Duane E. Webster, Association of Research Libraries, before the September 26 meeting.

university, health sciences, special, and federal libraries.

A number of additional regional workshops are currently being developed by the subcommittee in response to a demand from the field for such regional meetings.

Program Development Subcommittee

The subcommittee was established to consider ways of improving and facilitating communications relating to library technology and automation. Two projects currently under development are:

☐ IDEA/LIST (Investigation, Development and Early Application of Library and Information Systems Technology): A consultant to FLICC will be hired in FY 1986 to work up a detailed plan for conducting an inventory of advanced information system projects in the federal sector and their early applications.

☐ CD-ROM: The FLICC EAC endorsed a Program Development Subcommittee recommendation involving the experimentation with laser disk data bases in the Microcomputer Demonstration Center.

The first response to that action is a plan to acquire a CD-ROM data base, BIBLIOFILE. This is a MARC record data base on a compact laser disk with a Hitachi laser disk player attached to an IBM PC.

Collection Development Subcommittee

The newly established subcommittee considers ways and means of fostering cooperative collection development among federal libraries and information centers. The subcommittee held one meeting looking into the possibility of cooperative collection development based on the Research Libraries Group conspectus.

The next step is to develop a more specific proposal and enlist a group of departmental libraries to work with the subcommittee.

Procurement Subcommittee

The FEDLINK Executive Advisory Council (EAC) requested that FLICC fund a manual for procurement of library material. This would be an update of the 1968 manual entitled, *Procurement of Library Material in the Federal Government,* which was written for the Federal Library Committee by Leslie Falk.

It would inform procurement officers of the availability of FEDLINK and the contracts that can be ridden by the federal libraries. The subcommittee was recently established and a chair will be named shortly.

Online Serials Management Control Subcommittee

The Contracts Section solicitation (RFP85-21) for proposals to provide subscription services to members of FLICC/FEDLINK closed as of July 25.

The subcommittee technical evaluation group met on July 29 and again thereafter to review the proposals and complete the evaluation procedure. Subscription services contracts were awarded to EBSCO, FAXON, and SouthWest Business Publications Inc.

Other Library Issues

At the May 1 FLICC Quarterly Membership Meeting, members heard a talk by J. Timothy Sprehe, Office of Management and Budget, regarding OMB's draft *Circular on Management of Federal Information Resources*. The membership approved the draft of FLICC's comments in response to the circular.

The FLICC response to OMB commended that office for attempting to bring together all related issues in one broad policy circular, especially since the Office of Science and Technology Policy appears to have relinquished its responsibility in this area. On the negative side, the response noted that OMB's dissemination policy had been rendered too narrow and restrictive. FLICC's position is that all language which qualifies or restricts dissemination of information by a federal agency should be dropped from the circular.

Toni Carbo Bearman reporting on NCLIS study.

At the August 14 membership meeting, FLICC heard a presentation by Toni Carbo Bearman, Executive Director of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), reporting on the NCLIS Study on Fees in public and academic libraries.

Ellen Hahn, Chief, General Reading Rooms (GRR) Division of the Library of Congress, next asked the FLICC members for assistance with a project GRR is undertaking, which it hopes will relieve some of the disruptions to Main Reading Room service during FY 1987 when that facility is scheduled to close for extensive renovation. Under the proposed plan, a brochure would be prepared for Library of Congress patrons to inform them of alternative facilities where their reference and information needs may be met.

The FEDLINK EAC requested at the final FLICC EAC meeting of the fiscal year, held September 27, that FLICC review and find solutions for problems that federal libraries have encountered with the Government Printing Office (GPO) bindery contract. Individual librarians have met with GPO and the contractor to discuss such problems as poor workmanship, and invoice and billing irregularities; however, the situation has continued to deteriorate.

James P. Riley, FLICC Executive Director, suggested that a subcommittee be established with a chair, to talk to GPO, advising that office that either the problem is resolved or FLICC will write specifications for library binding and issue an RFP.

Other FLICC Activities

"FLICC/USDA Librarian Update Seminars": Twenty-six, mostly federal personnel, have registered for the ten-week course at the USDA Graduate School. Mr. Riley and Milton MeGee, FEDLINK Coordinator, conducted the opening session on Wednesday evening, September 18. They described the mission, membership, and recent operation of both FLICC and FEDLINK.

The seminars are intended to bring federal librarians up to date on important activities taking place that affect federal libraries. Presentations are to be given by the following agencies: the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, the National Library of Medicine, the Defense Technical Information Center, the Government Printing Office, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the National Technical Information Service. Individual sessions are to be devoted to A-76, Contracting for Commercial Activities, Library Automation/ Microcomputers, and Office of Personnel Management and Librarian Standards.

In view of the positive response, it is anticipted that this course will be given again as a cooperative project between the USDA Graduate School and FLICC.

BIBSRCH: Lee Power, FLICC's Chief Program Analyst, has developed a microcomputer based online catalog system, called BIBSRCH. It will be made available to FLICC to distribute to FLICC/ FEDLINK members.

Revenues generated will be used to support the Microcomputer Demonstration Center. FLICC is putting together a test package which will go out to four or five federal libraries for testing. The software is seen as especially advantageous to small libraries.

Nemeyer Resigns; FLICC Moves

Two significant changes affecting FLICC occurred during this reporting period. FLICC Chairman Designate, Carol Nemeyer, resigned from the Library of Congress effective May 15. Mr. Riley has been Chairman Pro Tempore in the interim. It is expected that a new chairman will be named early in FY 1986.

Additionally, on September 20, the FLICC/FEDLINK offices were relocated to the north curtain of the John Adams Building, LA 1026B-D. The move, necessitated by the renovation operation at the Adams, began at 4 p.m. on Friday, September 20. By Wednesday, September 25, the minicomputer was operational, and for the multifaceted FLICC/FEDLINK operations, it was business as usual.

Federal Library and Information Network

The Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK) is a network organization of cooperating libraries and information centers which derives its authority from the Federal Library and Information Center Committee.

The FEDLINK program offers any federal agency through its library or information center the opportunity to enhance the information resources available to meet the requirements of its personnel.

Through FLICC/FEDLINK federal agencies have cost effective access to a number of automated services for online research data base searching, as well as online cataloging, interlibrary loan, acquisitions and serials control.

During FY 1985 FEDLINK participation grew 16.7 percent nationwide to approximately 700 agency libraries, information centers, and offices cooperating in the use of 30 contractual services that resulted in 1,613 interagency agreements for approximately $22 million of service. Of the 1,613 agreements, 1,246 were renewals and 367 new.

The large number of new agreements is the result of an increased awareness of the FEDLINK program, partially as a result of several presentations by the FEDLINK Director to non-librarians at GSA sponsored events.

The above figures represent increases of approximately 29.4 percent in the number of interagency agreements. There was approximately a 10 percent increase in total service dollars.

Name of Service
Number of Interagency Agreements

	FY 1980	FY 1981	FY 1982	FY 1983	FY 1984	FY 1985
BRS	78	104	125	156	180	212
COMPUSERVE	—	—	—	—	—	11
DIALOG	66	120	168	221	283	376
ORBIT	10	55	58	63	88	106
LEXIS/NEXIS	24	42	59	86	146	148
LEGI-SLATE	3	18	21	24	32	29
NEWSNET	—	—	—	—	—	1
WESTLAW	2	8	17	44	74	98
DOW JONES	—	2	5	9	7	8
POLITECHS	3	3	3	1	—	—
ISI	—	—	5	21	19	—
ITT DIALCOM	—	—	—	—	—	4
DRI/DMS/ BUDGETRACH	—	—	—	—	3	12
TECH-NET	—	—	—	—	2	2
VU-TEXT	—	—	—	—	—	13
CONTROL DATA	—	—	—	—	3	2
TOTALS	186	352	461	625	837	1022

Online Information Retrieval Services

The growth in the use of online retrieval services, as depicted by interagency agreements, was 22 percent in FY 1985. The increase by service can be seen in the chart that appears here.

Growth and diversity of services are expected to continue in FY 1986 as FEDLINK and LC staff negotiated 24 new contracts for data base retrieval services and 3 for serials subscription services in late FY 1985. Additionally, FEDLINK is adding the document delivery service of the British Lending Library to its current University Microfilms service.

Online Library Service

Use of the online products and services contract with OCLC continued to expand in FY 1985. The number of federal libraries increased from 360 in FY 1982 to 390 in FY 1983 to 429 in FY 1984 to 497 in FY 1985.

In addition to using the cataloging subsystems, federal libraries have made increased use of interlibrary loan, and the serials control subsystems.

OCLC has also expanded its services to include MICROCON, a retrospective cataloging service, and has added a microsystems program that enables member libraries to purchase selected microcomputer hardware and software products from OCLC. FEDLINK libraries ordered 195 M300 workstations and 57 microenhancers in FY 1985.

OCLC's Group Access Program was introduced in FY 1985 and FEDLINK entered its 497 members. This feature enables FEDLINK member libraries to display only the holdings of the group, if desired.

It also provides the mechanism for small federal libraries to use OCLC's ILL subsystem at a very reasonable fee, while not cataloging on OCLC.

Access to OCLC's data base of over 12,000,000 records and 190,000,000 holding symbols input by over 5,000 members is available to FEDLINK members via the OCLC telecommunications network and also through Tymnet and Telenet via dial access.

The federal records added to the OCLC data base consist of over 5,072,000 logical records which are growing at a rate of 6,000 records a month.

These federal records are available to the membership for production of customized products through FLICC contracts with Blackwell North America, Informatics General Corporation and Library Systems and Services, Inc.

FEDLINK Training

OCLC training provided by the FEDLINK staff included 28 basic, 29

ILL, 15 M300 workstation, 6 serials control and 19 other assorted classes, for a total of 97 training sessions. FEDLINK staff also coded 70 new library profiles.

Contracts to train FEDLINK members located outside of the Mid-Atlantic region were continued with the Bibliographical Center for Research (BCR) in Denver, the Wisconsin Interlibrary Services (WILS), the Missouri Library Network (MLNC), SOLINET, Southeastern Library Network in Atlanta, and the AMIGOS Bibliographic Council in Dallas.

Negotiations have begun with NELINET to contract for services in the New England area in FY 1986. A contract with CAPCON to facilitate joint activities was also made.

Contracts Continued

To offer members alternative or additional online cataloging and related services, contracts were continued with the Western Library Network (WLN), the Research Library Group (RLG) for subject access to its Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), and M/A-COM Sigma Data Corporation in Rockville, Maryland.

Shared Retrieval Services

To support shared retrieval services, vendor contracts were continued with BRS Information Technologies, DIALOG Information Service, System Development Corporation, Mead Data Central, Inc. and West Publishing Company.

Seventeen member agreements were processed allowing members to load their own private data files on a vendor's system to retrieve information using the full range of search capabilities of the respective contractor's system.

Tape Processing

The three tape processing contracts with Blackwell North America, Informatics General Corporation, and Library Systems and Services, Inc. were continued in FY 1985. Twenty-four agencies used the contracts for the processing of house tapes to produce various products and services. For FY 1986 an RFP was issued and new contracts will be awarded.

Retrospective Data Conversion

For the purpose of converting existing catalog records to a machine readable bibliographic file, the FY 1984 contracts with Biospherics, Informatics General Corporation, and Library Systems and Services, Inc. were continued through FY 1985.

Eight agencies used the contracts for converting their records. For FY 1986 an RFP was issued and new contracts will be awarded.

Microcomputer Demonstration Center

The FLICC/FEDLINK Microcomputer Demonstration Center is in its second year of operation. It offers a popular telephone consultation service to FEDLINK member libraries where users can call for advice on most anything regarding the use of microcomputers in libraries.

In person consultation and demonstrations of various hardware and software products are also offered by appointment. The center also operates a bulletin board system where members can leave messages for one another and the microcomputer center staff.

The bulletin board features a catalog of the hardware and software available in the center and a calendar of events including FLICC/FEDLINK training.

This year the center initiated a limited training program, offering a short course, "Introduction to Telecommunications."

New Acquisitions for the Center

SOFTWARE: Finder, Professional Bibliographic System, INMAGIC, SIRE, Supercalc 3 (Release 2), Microsoft Word (Version 2.1), SuperProject, R:Base 5000, Revelation, Concurrent PC-DOS, XENIX, Mind Reader (word processor), Graphwriter, Data Base Manager II, KERMIT (telecommunications), Spotlight, and Sideways.

HARDWARE: Ibex 9-track tape drive. Bibliofile CD-ROM MARC data base, 3COM Local Area Network, Datacopy Image/OCR reader, H-P Laser Jet Plus printer, IDE Associates memory board, and Tallgrass Disk Drive.□

Highlights of the Fall Business Meeting

Bindery Contract

James P. Riley reported at the November 6, 1985 meeting of FLICC members that the problems encountered with the GPO bindery contract appear to have been resolved by events.

Following a concerted effort by federal librarians and information center personnel to air their difficulties with the quality of binding, timeliness of delivery, and billing irregularities, GPO announced that a new binder, Wert Bookbinding, Inc., has been named by GPO.

Barbara Pruett, International Trade Commission, and a member of the FEDLINK EAC, spearheaded the drive by federal librarians for improved service.

A-76

A series of A-76 seminars will be continued in 1986, it was announced, if the federal information community indicates a need for these educational programs. The last in the 1985 series of three seminars entitled "Cost Comparison Studies" was held November 14, 1985.

The presentation was made by Donald King, of King Research, Inc., and Elizabeth Yeates, Library Chief, U.S. Geological Survey.

At the recommendation of Robert B. Lane, Director of the Air University Library, which is at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama, the Education Subcommittee will consider videotaping of one of these seminars for those outside of the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Donohue to Study FLICC's Role

The Library of Congress, on

On tour at the Library of Congress: Department of Energy's Ronald R. Turner examines optical disk, as Elizabeth Parker of the Prints and Photographs Division, LC, and Karen Renninger of the Veterans Administration look on.

behalf of FLICC, has contracted with Dr. Joseph C. Donohue, formerly a professor at the College of Library and Information Science at the University of South Carolina, to analyze the current status and potential role of FLICC, based on documentation and interview data.

In making the announcement, Mr. Riley noted that the Committee was at a critical juncture, since its establishment twenty years ago. "Our libraries are to an increasing degree required to perform new and expanded services," Mr. Riley said. "There is a need, therefore, for FLICC to carefully review, and analyze, and determine its role in the future."

Berger Reports that . . .

At the request of the American Library Association, Patricia Berger, National Bureau of Standards, testified before the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Human Resources on October 30th. She spoke on the effect of A-76 on federal libraries.

While she thought members of the subcommittee understood what she termed "the irrationality" of including federal libraries on the list of activities to be contracted out under A-76, she was not optimistic about the chances of removing libraries from the A-76 list.

She further reported that she is writing a chapter in a book to be edited by Herbert White, Dean of the School of Library and Information Science of Indiana University. Her chapter topic is "The Personnel Expectations and Needs of Government Libraries and Information Centers."

NTIS News

Joseph Caponio, National Technical Information Service, said that NTIS had signed an agreement with Fachinformationszentrum Energie, Physik, Mathematik, GmbH (FIZ), Karlsruhe, West Germany concerning the exchange of magnetic tapes containing technical report literature.

As a result of this agreement, the NTIS data base will be available through STN International, the Scientific and Technical Information Network, a search system produced by Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) and FIZ.

Additionally, he said that the Japan Information Center of Science and Technology (JICST) conducted the first demonstration in the United States of the JICST Online Information System (JOIS).

The demonstration was hosted by NTIS, at their offices in Springfield, Virginia, on September 12, 1985. NTIS is in the process of negotiating an agreement with JICST under which JOIS will be made available domestically.

Optical Disk Tour

Robert Zich, Director of the Library of Congress Office of Planning and Development, next gave a twenty-five minute slide show/discussion of LC's Optical Disk project.

The pilot project consists of two parts, print and nonprint—the print program designed to preserve and access text materials; the nonprint to preserve and access image material such as photographs and television programs.

After the meeting, the membership broke up into three groups for tours of LC's optical disk facilities. □

NEWS FEATURE

追忆中国

(China in Retrospect)

by Dorothy A. Cross
Director, Pentagon Library

China! Incredible as it seemed, I was preparing to make my second trip to China within a six-month period. The first journey was as a tourist; this one would be as a participant in the Citizen Ambassador Program's People to People Library and Information Delegation to the People's Republic of China.

Sixty-six people met in Seattle on April 12, 1985, for an orientation and briefing. The leader, Robert D. Stueart, Dean and Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Science, Simmons College, Boston, had preceded the group and was waiting for us in Beijing (Peking). The delegates were active members of the American Library Association, and many were widely recognized leaders in their professional specialties.

They represented library schools, and academic, public, technical, medical, military, and special libraries. They came from all parts of the country, New York to California, Alaska to the Virgin Islands, and from Canada.

The Journey East

Armed with advice on Chinese culture and traditions, we boarded a plane to Narita, Japan, and on to Beijing. Some went via Hong Kong and Guangzhou (Canton); some flew directly; a few of us travelled on Pakistani Airlines.

Dorothy Cross

The purpose of our trip was to make person-to-person contacts with our Chinese counterparts. We would meet people for a direct exchange of ideas, present papers giving our thoughts on the many facets of librarianship, listen to the Chinese briefings on their concepts and practices, visit libraries, and experience some of the Chinese culture as we did some sightseeing, shared meals, and attended a number of cultural events.

To achieve our goals, the entire delegation went to Beijing and Xi'an. There, due to the size of the group, we split into two groups. Dr. Stueart led those with academic interests and backgrounds to Chengdu and Shanghai. The second contingent, under the leadership of Margaret (Margo) L. Crist, Regional Administrator, Central Massachusetts Regional Library System, Worchester, included the public and special librarians, one dean of a graduate school of library and information science, a psychologist, and a public relations coordinator.

We travelled to Nanjing (Nanking), Wuhan, and Guangzhou The two groups were reunited in Hong Kong, where we shared our experiences, traded stories, and went shopping. We returned to the U.S. on May 3, somehow permanently changed by our unforgettable cultural encounter.

Chinese Libraries Toured

As we visited libraries, we were greeted enthusiastically by the local hosts. Normally, many, and sometimes the entire library staff, would be waiting outside as our bus arrived. They clapped, and we soon learned that it was polite for us to clap also.

Usually, we were ushered into a room, where we were soon seated and immediately served hot tea in blue and white covered cups. While there, speaking through an interpreter, two or three preselected Americans, or the Canadian, read or talked from carefully prepared papers. Our hosts briefed us on the library being visited, describing its collections and services, and then led us on a tour. Many of the Chinese spoke English fluently;

even more understood it fairly well.

The People's Republic of China is engaged in a nationwide modernization program. This is true of the libraries as well. New facilities are under construction throughout China. While somewhat austere by our standards, they make excellent use of natural lighting, and are well organized and functional.

Any American librarian would feel comfortable in their stack areas. We might not be so comfortable climbing all the stairs in the six-story (and more) buildings. In one library, there was an elevator which our hosts proudly persuaded a few of us to use. One sixteen-story library was being built by hand with cement trough, bucket, and trowel. China's greatest resource is her people; there is no shortage of labor.

The National Library; Literary Treasures . . .

Beijing has the national library. The new building is to be completed in 1987. This library performs centralized cataloging, sending cards to the provinces. They are creating a general nationwide catalog of materials in China. At present, they provide some interlibrary loan service, exchanging materials with approximately 200 libraries.

There are some beautiful treasures in the Beijing libraries. We were privileged to examine a Tibetan Sutra, written in coral, that was 300 years old, and another written in gold, 400 years old. Forty kilograms of gold were used in the whole book. We also saw a 112-volume set made of ivory, sandlewood, and silk written by the fifth generation Dalai Lama. The cultural contrasts in China were highlighted when we immediately went next door to a library furniture exhibition featuring both traditional and ultramodern units.

When one considers that the Chinese libraries were virtually destroyed during the cultural revolution, it is amazing to see collections numbering four and five million items gathered in a matter of fifteen years. Many of the materials were old, but there is a steady influx of new works as well.

Xi'an Shaanxi Provincial Library "call" desk

Provincial Library reading room

They have been quite successful in acquiring new materials through exchange programs with other countries. This practice is more economical than outright purchase. In the Nanjing University Library, we were told that of their 4,350,000 books, 90 percent were Chinese, 10 percent foreign. They have 7,500 periodical subscriptions—53 percent Chinese, 47 percent foreign.

To service its 4,000 students, the East China Institute of Technology Library had more than 456,000 books, 38,000 in Russian and 58,000 in English. We noted U.S. government reports from NASA, AEC, and DTIC. This library was also accessing DIALOG.

Every Chair Was Occupied

In university libraries, students seemed to have access mainly to materials in their field of academic study. In the Shaanxi Provincial Library, analogous to one of our regional county libraries, fewer restrictions applied. The library was very busy. It was interesting to note that each user was assigned a chair, and every chair was occupied. People waited in the inner courtyard until a chair was vacated so that they could then use the library.

I looked at the public card catalog and noted that the cards relating to English language books were worn and soiled, indicating heavy use.

Computer Generated DTIC Records

Automation is an important issue in the development of new libraries and the modernization of the old. Microcomputers with printers are in use. We observed one, a copy of an Apple II, with a printer which produced an index of U.S. Defense

Technical Information Center (DTIC) AD numbers for us. Another displayed text in both English and Chinese.

The computers are well protected in dust-free rooms, not an easy task in China. We were shown several such rooms, but only after each of us removed our shoes and put on slippers set out for visitors. In Beijing's new library, the planned automated system will be capable of handling Chinese, Latin, Arabic, and Cyrillic alphabets. To reduce cataloging costs, the Chinese are creating bibliographic data bases in fourteen languages.

They plan to automate all functions possible, including aspects of management. They are studying the U.S. experience, hoping to learn from our successes and failures, prior to implementing their system in 1990.

Librarians Suffer from Image and Prestige Problem

Directors of the Chinese libraries are appointed by the government. Normally, they are not trained librarians, but are instead scientists or from other professions.

Few staff members have formal training in library science. An image and prestige problem, not too different from that in our own country, exists. Therefore, people are not particularly anxious to work in libraries. However, the Chinese are beginning to awaken to the need and desirability of staffing their libraries with professionally trained librarians. Dr. Ann E. Prentice, Dean of the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of the University of Tennessee, was asked to make her presentation several times, and was sought out for one-on-one discussions relating to librarian education.

Interest was expressed in sending students to the U.S. for training.

Mission Accomplished

In general, our group accomplished its purpose. There were some excellent exchanges. There were also some difficulties. In an effort to speak in uncomplicated, direct English, we may have seemed condescending. Some of our material was too elementary; the Chinese we met are progressive in their thinking. At one point we were politely reminded that the Chinese were one of the original founders of the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA). Cooperation among libraries was not a new idea for them. We learned much from the Chinese people and, also, from each other.

Our schedule was crowded. There are no Sundays as we know them; every day is a work day. The Chinese workers have one day a week free, but that day can be any day. We had no days off.

A Kaleidoscope of Impressions

There was time for some sightseeing. We visited the Great Wall and spent an afternoon in the Forbidden City. We saw the clay figures excavated near Xi'an, visited temples and gardens, and attended the opera. We ate all meals with chopsticks and drank green tea, orange pop, or beer. China is an assault on the senses, leaving one with a kaleidoscope of impressions—of people, bicycles, sycamore trees, construction, coal dust, litter-free streets, acres of library stacks, and a sense of an all-pervading energy as China moves rapidly into a high-tech world.□

Cataloging Government Documents

Approximately eighty librarians attended a Cataloging Government Documents Workshop on October 21 in the Mumford Room of the Library of Congress' Madison Building. This event was jointly sponsored by the District of Columbia Library Association—Government Documents Interest Group and the Technical Services Interest Group, and the Federal Library and Information Center Committee.

Barbra Higgenbotham, Head of Technical Services at Columbia University Libraries, described the concepts and provided examples contained within the American Library Association's new publication *Cataloging Government Documents* (c. 1984). Her presentation contained logical interpretations of the cataloging rules which were based upon her extensive experience in cataloging and instruction.

The afternoon session was co-chaired by Marion MacGilvray and Gil Baldwin from the Government Printing Office. Ms. MacGilvray provided specific examples of GPO cataloging for monographs, while Mr. Baldwin explained the nuances in cataloging government maps.

Ben Tucker, Chief, Office for Descriptive Cataloging Policy, Library of Congress, summarized the procedures for LC's interpretation of the rules. Mr. Tucker encouraged healthy constructive interaction between GODORT (ALA), the Library of Congress, and GPO regarding various rules for cataloging government documents.—Reported by Doria Beachell, FEDLINK Network Librarian.□

Compact Disks (CD/ROM)

National Technical Information Service abstracts of reports completed since 1980 in the subject areas of computers, communications and electronics, and environmental health and safety now are available on compact disks. The disks allow access by personal computer.

NTIS recently signed an agreement with Digital Equipment Corporation (Digital) of Bedford, Massachusetts, to publish and market information from the NTIS Bibliographic Data Base on compact disk.

Information on the disks is drawn from the NTIS database containing abstracts of technical reports, software packages, and statistical data developed by the federal government and many foreign sources.

Compact Disk/Read Only Memory (CD-ROM) disks are compatible with Digital's VMS-based VAX computers and microcomputers as well

as MS-DOS-based personal computers.

NTIS Director Joseph Caponio said the nonexclusive agreement reinforces NTIS' role as a key participant in the development of advanced information products and services needed by business and industry.

Dr. Caponio said microcomputer users should find the disk technology attractive. "MicroBASIS software will enable users to retrieve, display, and record information contained on the disks," he said.

Disks are available from Digital by subscription for $1,150 per year with updates issued quarterly. Disks on other subject areas are planned for release within the next several months.□

SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, SELF-DEVELOPMENT

FLICC/FEDLINK

If you wish to attend any of the following meetings and have not yet received registration information, telephone the FLICC office at (202) 287-6055.

□***Regional Workshop,*** Dallas/Forth Worth, TX. March 3-5, 1986. The program scheduled for the Hotel Worthington, Fort Worth, will focus on federal data bases.

□***DC Online Meeting.*** March 20 and 21, 1986. FLICC is hosting this meeting sponsored by the American Society for Information Science (ASIS). It will be held in the Mumford Room of the Madison Memorial Building.

□***Information Technologies Update.*** April 4, 1986. The one-day seminar will be an update on new uses of laser disk technology for information dissemination and preservation. It will be held in the Mumford Room of the Madison Memorial Building, Library of Congress, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

□***Joint Spring Workshop.*** April 5, 1986. Tentative topic for the workshop is "New Information Technologies: What's Here, What's Coming, and How to Use It."

Jointly sponsored by the Special Libraries Association, Washington DC Chapter, Council of Library Technicians, DC Library Association, Law Librarians' Society of Washington, DC, the American Society for Information Science/Potomac Valley Chapter, and FLICC, the meeting will be held in the Mumford Room of the Madison Memorial Building, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

□***Choosing Among Library Automation Options.*** May 6, 1986. FLICC/FEDLINK will sponsor this one-day conference in the Madison Memorial Building's Mumford Room.

Sessions will address researching and evaluating systems, in-house development options, microbased systems, turnkey systems, and the influence of telecommunications.

Panelists at each session, representing FLICC/FEDLINK libraries which have followed one or several paths, will present their experiences.

An announcement including the final agenda will be mailed to all FLICC/FEDLINK members in February.□

EX LIBRIS

Federal Information Policies: The International Flow of Scientific and Technical Information. Prepared by Barbara Meredith. Federal Library and Information Center Committee, Library of Congress. Washington, DC 20540. 1985. 23 p. Sent upon request; free of charge.

FLICC sponsored a Forum on the International Flow of Scientific and Technical Information on February 27, 1985, because of the heightened concern over how the United States may best maintain open scientific communication and exchange among scientists throughout the world while at the same time protecting U.S. national security and economic interests.

This pamphlet contains a summary of the remarks of the twelve speakers at the forum. While agreeing on the need for freedom of information flow, the speakers differed in their opinions concerning the degree of threat to national security resulting from open dissemination of scientific and technical information. Speakers were authorities in the subject from the federal, private, and association sectors.

How Winners Win: Lessons Learned from Contract Competitions in Base Operations Support. By John F. Handy and Dennis J. O'Connor. Logistics Management Institute, Bethesda, MD. Available free from the Federal Productivity Resource Center, Office of Management and Budget, Room 6235, New Executive Office Building, Washington DC 20503. To order by telephone, call (202) 395-3033.

Pamphlet summary states that "competition in Base Operations Support (BOS) produces savings for the Department of Defense. In the face of competition, costs drop by an average of 27 percent whether a contractor or the in-house force wins. If we see how winners realized those savings, they could perhaps be duplicated by in-house government activities even when competition isn't possible.□

New Faces

Callers and visitors to the FLICC FEDLINK offices will be meeting four new staff members.

☐**Elizabeth A. Fulford** has joined the ranks of Network Librarians, bringing their number to five. In addition to training classes, Ms. Fulford coordinates all OCLC terminal installations and hardware related orders for FEDLINK.

Formerly a reviser in the Library of Congress' Preliminary Cataloging Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Ms. Fulford's previous experience includes cataloging for Zimmerman Associates, Inc.

☐**Dorothy A. Gegan** is the recently appointed Administrative Secretary to the Executive Director of FLICC. Prior experience includes working with a Washington, DC law firm and with the Committee on the District of Columbia, U.S. House of Representatives.

☐**Helen V. Johnson** joined the FEDLINK staff as an accounting clerk last spring. She previously worked as an Administrative Technician at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

☐**Inez K. Lowe** became receptionist in October. She comes from the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped at LC.☐

1986 FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies

The FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies: Their Implementation and Implications for Information Access will be held Wednesday, February 12, 1986 in the Mumford Room of the Madison Memorial Building, Library of Congress.

The third annual Federal Information Policies forum will focus on the impact on information access of both electronic publishing and OMB's *Circular on the Management of Federal Information Resources.*

At the morning session, Executive Branch initiatives and Congressional concerns regarding information access will be discussed. The afternoon session will feature a panel discussion on electronic publishing.

Registration material will go out as soon as the program is finalized. The fee of $35 is payable by Optional Form 37 (or equivalent government training form), or check. Members may charge the $35 against their FEDLINK training account.

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Federal Library and Information Center Committee

FLICC newsletter

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A Paperless Society?

The File Drawers at State Would Extend from Capitol Hill to Dulles Airport

FLICC members ponder as William Price speaks on information management.

Paperwork management, arguably, is a contradiction in terms in the federal sector where managers continue to be swamped with information on paper. Electronic information, digital based information, according to William Price, holds the promise for agencies to begin information management, because it provides more "torque and leverage" than any of the other media.

"We have never really been able to successfully manage paper-based information," the Department of State's Director of Foreign Affairs Information Management Center said, adding that there are 25,000 file cabinets in the State Department and another 24,000 at posts overseas. Remarking on the enormity of paperwork involved, he noted that laid end to end, the file drawers would extend from Capitol Hill to Dulles Airport.

Computer has Made Inroads . . .

Speaking at the FLICC Quarterly Membership Meeting held at the Library of Congress' Madison Building on January 22, Mr. Price noted that at State, as elsewhere in the nation, the computer has made remarkable inroads. But in many

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ways, information management continues to be paper-based, with secretaries typing up electronically generated information on a word processor, and running it up to various floors in the building at 320 21st Street, NW in Washington, DC, to hand deliver it to other offices.

Electronic Envelope

One step his office has taken in an attempt to merge electronic technology with State's requirements of traditional presentation format of correspondence is the electronic envelope, a core element of the new Foreign Affairs Information System (FAIS II).

The electronic envelope imposes externally data that begins to standardize the identifying information regarding such things as kind of correspondence and routing requirements into an electronic format that can be used to route the information through any communications system. Mr. Price brought with him a paper on the concept which he made available to FLICC members

Information does represent a major expense in the federal government and the government has a need to manage it. Mr. Price explained that in a number of instances the federal government had come up with "innocuous" names for this function lest its efforts to manage information smack of dictatorial meddling.

A "Milk Shake" Name

For instance, he indicated that the "Commission on Federal Paperwork" won out over such a name as the "Commission on Federal Information Management" in order to ensure public support of the program. He added that he would like to see the "R" dropped out of "IRM". Information *Resources* Management was hard to define, he said, but it was a "milk shake" kind of name that was felt to be more palatable to the public than "Information Management."

Mr. Price closed with an invitation to FLICC members to come over to the Department of State and see some of the things that are being done there.□

Also at the Winter Quarterly Meeting . . .

The impact of the Gramm-Rudman (Balanced Budget) Bill on federal libraries and information centers was reviewed by the FLICC membership. The recent legislation, which mandates cuts in federal spending in 1986 and thereafter annually with the deficit reduced to zero by fiscal 1991, has already impacted on the federal information community. James P. Riley, Executive Director of FLICC, reported that the Library of Congress has acted in response to Gramm-Rudman, freezing hiring and promotions, and establishing a reduction-in-force (RIF) task force.

The membership reported a variety of economy moves by their agencies. Treasury, for instance, was making an anticipated 20 percent cut in their publications budget. NTIS reported that it had already taken the 4.3 percent cut to go into effect the first of March.

A number of members mentioned that as the fiscal pie became smaller, libraries/information centers would have to make do with less and less, and would find themselves in a position of having to justify their programs more and more. Planning for 1987 right now was seen as an imperative. Mr. Riley reported that for now FLICC was not scheduled for any cutbacks as a result of Gramm-Rudman. However, he added that as of December 16, the Library of Congress has taken the position that FEDLINK personnel were indeed LC personnel and would be subject to RIF action if the rest of LC was. In order to protect these FEDLINK positions, which are funded not by LC but by the FEDLINK membership, Mr. Riley said that the matter was being taken to the FEDLINK Executive Advisory Council for action.

Three proposals were made for cooperative action amongst FLICC members. Firstly, Mr. Riley urged the representatives to notify the FLICC Office when significant changes were made in their library/information center infrastructure in response to Gramm-Rudman induced economies. A file will be maintained in the FLICC Offices monitoring these events and they would be reviewed at bimonthly meetings of the EAC.

Secondly, Karen Renninger of the Veterans Administration suggested that the FLICC membership pool their experiences and assist one another by an exchange of white papers which they are currently writing at the behest of their agencies. One member noted that she had to write three such reports justifying the existence of her agency's library program.

Mr. Riley said that as soon as such white papers were received in the office they would be photocopied and mailed out to the FLICC membership for their information and use.

Thirdly, Mr.Riley said that he thought a brainstorming session by federal library/information center managers on the challenges of Gramm-Rudman and how they can best be met would be fruitful. It will be put on the EAC agenda and a decision will be made about setting up a date and getting a facilitator for such a brainstorming meeting.□

The *FLICC Newsletter* is published by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. Suggestions of areas for Federal Library and Information Center Committee attention or items appropriate for inclusion in the *FLICC Newsletter* should be sent to:

FLICC Newsletter
Federal Library and Information Center Committee
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone: (202) 287-6055

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
James P. Riley

EDITOR
Christina Zirps

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee was established in 1965 (as the Federal Library Committee) by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources present in the federal library and library-related information community. Its goals are:

- *To achieve better utilization of library and information center resources and facilities.*
- *To provide more effective planning, development, and operation of federal libraries and information centers.*
- *To promote an optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources.*
- *To promote more effective service to the Nation at large.*
- *To foster relevant educational opportunities.*

Deputy Librarian of Congress Welsh greets distinguished panelists, headed up by Congressman George E. Brown, Jr.

1986 FLICC Forum

Federal Information Policies

A–130 and Electronic Systems Discussed by Information Experts

To keep pace with the advance of information technology, Congress passed some 283 laws during the 95th to 98th sessions that fell into the area of information policy—an average of some 60 to 70 laws a year.

What is still needed, according to Congressman George E. Brown, Jr. (D-Calif.) are "coherent policies" for managing information within the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government.

"To date, despite the urgings of some of us in Congress, such policies have been sorely lacking," he said.

Keynote Address

In his keynote address at the third annual FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies, held at the Library of Congress on February 12, 1986, Mr. Brown said that the increasing number of electronic information systems within the federal sector underscored the need for such policies. "This rash of information systems should not be allowed to grow unsupervised and uncontrolled," he said.

Turning to the issuance December 12, 1985 of the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–130 on the Management of Federal Information Resources, Mr. Brown applauded and welcomed OMB's concerns to provide policy directions, even though he found some provisions were too vague.

Though he does not agree with all of its recommendations, Mr. Brown pointed out that the policy circular that has been in development "at least since last March," had undergone some revision in response to "Congressional and other concerns, including those of the FLICC Committee."

James P. Riley, the Executive Director of FLICC, opened the meeting on behalf of the FLICC Education Subcommittee, whose program it was. Mr. Riley then introduced William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress, who is Acting Chairman of FLICC. Mr. Welsh welcomed the 200 library and information center managers and policy makers, who had assembled to listen to and discuss *Federal Information Policies—Their Implemention and Implications for Information Access.*

The meeting, which was presided over by the Deputy Director of the National Library of Medicine Kent A Smith, focused on OMB Circular A–130 in the morning session.

Morning Session

The morning's speakers were: Robert Lee Chartrand, Senior Specialist in Information Policy and Technology, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, who served as moderator; Franklin S. Reeder, Deputy Chief of the Information Policy Branch, Office of Management and Budget, who spoke on "Executive Branch Initiatives Regarding Information Policies and Public Access"; Harold C. Relyea, Specialist in American National Government, CRS, who spoke on "Freedom of Information

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Rx For Information

National Library of Medicine

Sesquicentennial in Bethesda, MD

by Kent A. Smith
Deputy Director,
National Library of Medicine

On January 29, 1986, President Ronald Reagan signed a proclamation declaring this the "Sesquicentennial Year of the National Library of Medicine." The proclamation goes on to declare that, "American citizens, for whom the health of their loved ones is always of primary concern, can take great pride in their National Library of Medicine, which takes life-giving knowledge from research, organizes it, and transmits it to those who can best use it to fight disease and disability and to improve the quality of life for all of us."

As a description of the mission and importance of the National Library of Medicine, it would be difficult to improve upon the President's words.

Joint Resolution of Congress

In fact, this is the second official recognition of the library's 150th anniversary. Earlier, on December 28, the President signed a Joint Resolution of the Congress declaring 1986 as the Sesquicentennial Year of the National Library of Medicine.

Special Events

In honor of the anniversary, the library has planned a series of special events. These range from one-day symposia on such subjects as *Medicine and the Arts* and *Space Medicine*, to an evening program at Ford's Theatre (where the library was located for twenty years in the last century), to an Open House, to a day-long program highlighting the history, present programs, and future prospects of the library.

At the February 5 seminar for science writers, Henry Tenenbaum of WRC–TV in Washington discusses the library's AV collection with Carla Johnson of the Reference Services Division.

One important event has already taken place—a seminar for science writers, *Online for Medicine and the Media*. This was held on February 5 and attended by 120 members of the medical, scientific, and public media. Library staff demonstrated information retrieval systems and told the assembled reporters and writers specifically how NLM could be of help in their work.

A highlight of the seminar was the announcement and first public demonstration of a new "front-end" system for individual users to

access the library's major online data bases—MEDLINE (and its backfiles) and CATLINE. MEDLINE contains some 6 million references (many with abstracts) to journal articles; CATLINE is the NLM online file of more than 600,000 catalog records.

GRATEFUL MED

The new program, called GRATEFUL MED, is a software package that permits a user with an IBM-compatible PC (and a Hayes-compatible modem) to have direct, simple access to these files. After the user types in a query—for example an author's name or subject words—on a simple format screen, the program takes over. It calls up the library's computers, logs on, enters the queries as specified by the user, retrieves citations and abstracts, and transfers the results to the floppy disk where they may be reviewed at leisure. Because the user is not involved in the brief online session, the time spent actually connected to the computer is minimal.

A Practical Alternative

GRATEFUL MED was of great interest to the writers at the seminar, but of course it has the potential for wide application throughout the health sciences. Health professionals of all kinds and librarians at smaller institutions, who cannot invest the time and effort in learning MEDLINE protocols, indexing practices, and the hierarchical subject heading vocabulary (MeSH), may find GRATEFUL MED to be a practical alternative.

Because it obviates the need for users to have training in NLM's MeSH vocabulary, GRATEFUL MED may be viewed as the library's first step in developing a Unified Medical Language System. The development of such a system is a long-term effort that has been compared by some to the development of MEDLARS, both in terms of the magnitude of the project and its potential for influencing the world of medicine.

Donald A. B. Lindberg, M.D., NLM Director, and Rose Marie Woodsmall do a search on GRATEFUL MED, the NLM's new user friendly access program to MEDLINE and CATLINE.

Unified Medical Language System

The absence of a standard vocabulary for the health sciences has frequently been cited as one of the major stumbling blocks in the development of computer-based medical information services. The NLM has received the support of the Congress to play a lead role in developing a Unified Medical Language System that will permit health professionals to access easily a variety of medical information systems. The library is working with other federal and with academic and professional organizations to make such a system a reality.

Plan for the Future

A Sesquicentennial Year is an appropriate point at which to look back and reflect on past accomplishments and review present activities.

The library is also taking the occasion, however, as an opportunity to plan for the future. An ambitious long-range plan is being prepared with the assistance of five panels of experts from the health sciences, librarianship, and information sciences fields. The panels are dealing with building the collection, access to literature, factual (as opposed to bibliographic) data bases, medical informatics, and assisting health professional education through information technology. The plan will be presented to the library's Board of Regents later in 1986.

From a distinguished past to an exciting present, to a future full of promise—the National Library of Medicine will continue to fulfill its obligation to the American people to transmit medical knowledge to, in the President's words, "fight disease and disability and to improve the quality of life for all of us."□

FORUM, from p. 3

Concerns"; Frederick W. Weingarten, Program Manager of Communication and Information Technologies, Office of Technology Assessment, who spoke on "Office of Technology Assessment Interests"; and Thomas Giammo, Associate Director, Information Management and Technology Division, General Accounting Office, who spoke on "Technology Based Issues of Information Access."

In his opening remarks, Mr. Chartrand described the Federal Library and Information Center Committee as playing "a particularly critical role in our society and obviously in shaping our future today." He explained that FLICC, which is a permanent federal entity, housed at the Library of Congress and dealing with policy issues, offers stability regarding national information issues.

There was a consensus of opinion on the part of the morning's speakers regarding the need for a clearly stated national information policy; however, there was a spectrum of opinion as to how successful OMB's Circular A–130 was in meeting this need.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session focused on federal electronic information systems and access and was presided over by Mr. Smith. The afternoon's speakers were: Donald A.B. Lindberg, Director, National Library of Medicine, speaking on "NLM MEDLARS System: A Case for Data Base Integrity"; Amy L. Goodman, Associate Director, EDGAR, Securities and Exchange Commission, speaking on "The SEC's Experience with EDGAR"; Robert Gellman, Counsel, Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture, speaking on "Impact of Federal Electronic Information Systems"; David Y. Peyton, Director, Government Relations, Information Industry Association, speaking on "Information Industry Concerns About Government Electronic Information Systems"; and Eileen D. Cooke, Director, Washington Office, American Library Association, speaking on "Information Users Concerns About Government Electronic Information Systems."

Robert Gellman, who was introduced as "the architect who arranged the recent hearings before the House Committee on the subject of electronic collection and dissemination," said that electronic information systems are viewed as good things that have the potential of making government more efficient, data more accessible to more people, and making the data itself more usable. The key issue, he explained, is that these systems are large, complex, expensive and have the potential to change the way that federal data is made available to the public.

Integrity of Data Base

Clearly one of the more controversial aspects of OMB's circular is the growing role of the private sector, under A–130, as a disseminator of government information.

NLM's Dr. Lindberg, for instance, questioned the wisdom of turning control of certain information services over to profit-making firms.

NLM's files are available to government agencies, universities, and private companies, but the data bases are still controlled by NLM. If that were lost, he said, there are no guarantees that all information vendors would have the resources to make sure the information is corrected or updated. Typographical errors could lead to patients getting the wrong, and possibly lethal, doses of medicine, he warned.

Summary of Proceedings

A summary of the proceedings of the forum is being prepared by forum reporter Adrian T. Higgins for publication in the fall. Mr. Higgins is a senior reporter with the *Journal* newspapers in suburban Washington, DC.

The Library of Congress is also adding a videotape of the proceedings to its collections. It can be viewed by appointment in the Motion Picture, Broadcasting and Recorded Sound Division, LM 338, of the Madison Building.□

SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, SELF-DEVELOPMENT

FLICC/FEDLINK

□***Regional Library Workshop on Accessing Federal Data Bases,*** Fort Worth, TX, April 28–April 30. The program features nine data bases; CENDATA, NALIS/NEDRES, ERIC, Defense Research Online System, GPO Monthly Catalog, AGRICOLA, NASA/RECON, NLM/MEDLARS, and NTIS.

Each day, three different data base programs will be scheduled running concurrently. Workshop participants will attend the program of their choice daily.

Morning sessions will focus on an overview and structure of the data base. Afternoon sessions will be devoted to hands-on practice in accessing and searching the data base.

A block of rooms has been set aside at the workshop site, the Metro Center Hotel, Fort Worth, at the following rates: $41 a night (single room) and $51 a night (double room). Room reservations are to be made directly with the hotel.

The workshop fee is $125 and reservations may be made by phoning Dorothy Gegan, FLICC secretary, at (202) 287–6055.

□***Conference on Automation-Related Library Change,*** May 6, in the Mumford Room, Madison Memorial Building, Library of Congress.

This all-day meeting is designed for librarians who have library-automation related questions. Conference coordinator Bruce Miller, who is a FEDLINK network librarian, anticipates that sixteen panelists will review the decision making process that went into automation decisions they made for their agency libraries

and information centers.

The multifaceted meeting will feature such issues as Researching and Evaluating Alternatives, Data Collection, and Microbased Systems.

Advance reservations for the conference, which is free, are not required.

□***Institute on Federal Library Resources,*** July 21–August 1, at the Catholic University of America, Washington, DC.

Frank Kurt Cylke, the academic director, announced that the curriculum will in part: identify the role of the federal libraries, information centers, and data banks in the federal library community; discuss the implication of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's posture as related to federal libraries; identify resources, publications and specialized services provided by federal libraries; identify resources available through major government clearinghouses, such as National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), and the Defense Technical Information Center (DTIC).

Participants will be addressed by twenty-five directors of federal information programs and several membership association representatives.

Information regarding the institute may be obtained by contacting The School of Library and Information Science, The Catholic University of America, Washington, DC. 20064.□

EX LIBRIS

Guidelines for Descriptive Cataloging of Reports: A Revision of COSATI Standard for Descriptive Cataloging of Government Scientific and Technical Reports. Commerce, Energy, NASA, Defense Information (CENDI) Cataloging Committee, Washington, DC. 1985. 1 v. Available from NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, VA 22161. Order no. PB86–112349, softcover $5.95.

The revised *Guidelines* were developed to further standardize cataloging entries among federal information processing agencies, focusing on the 17 core data elements common to all four CENDI agencies. Such standardization is designed to streamline exchange and increase R & D productivity.

Key Issues in the Networking Field Today: Proceedings of the Library of Congress Network Advisory Committee Meeting, May 6–8, 1985. Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress. 88 p. $7.50 from the Customer Services Section, Cataloging Distribution Service, Washington, DC 20541.

Issued as no. 12 in the series of Network Planning Papers by the Network Development and MARC Standards Office, this report provides information on the history and state of the art of library networking, the changing roles of the players in both the public and private sectors, the impact of changing technology, and an overview of legal issues.

Librarian in Search of a Publisher: How to Get Published. By Brian Alley and Jennifer Cargill. Oryx Press, 2214 North Central at Encanto, Phoenix, AZ 85004–1483. 1986. 192 p. $18.50, plus postage and handling.

This upbeat book is for the librarian who knows everything about books except how to write one and get published. It guides one through the literary maze of prospectus and proposal design, contracts, copyright royalties and onward towards establishing one's reputation as an author.□

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FEDLINK Services Update

The Hawaiian Connection

The PACAF Library Service Center at Hickam Air Force Base in Honolulu, Hawaii was recently added to the growing number of federal installations using the Federal Library Information Network, FEDLINK, for the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC).

The Library Service Center, under librarian Christian Cupp, processes library books for ten regions in the Pacific—from the Philippines to Fiji. In addition to the automated cataloging of library materials, the Library Service Center plans to use the OCLC Acquisitions subsystem to support ordering, receipt, and claiming.

"The impact of FEDLINK services is tremendous," states network librarian Doria Beachell, who was sent to Hawaii to train ten PACAF personnel.

The PACAF Library Service Center is the second FEDLINK OCLC user located in Hawaii. Tripler Army Medical Center joined the network in 1982. Scheduled for training in Spring 1986 will be a third, USASCH Library Service Center at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

FEDLINK's Growth

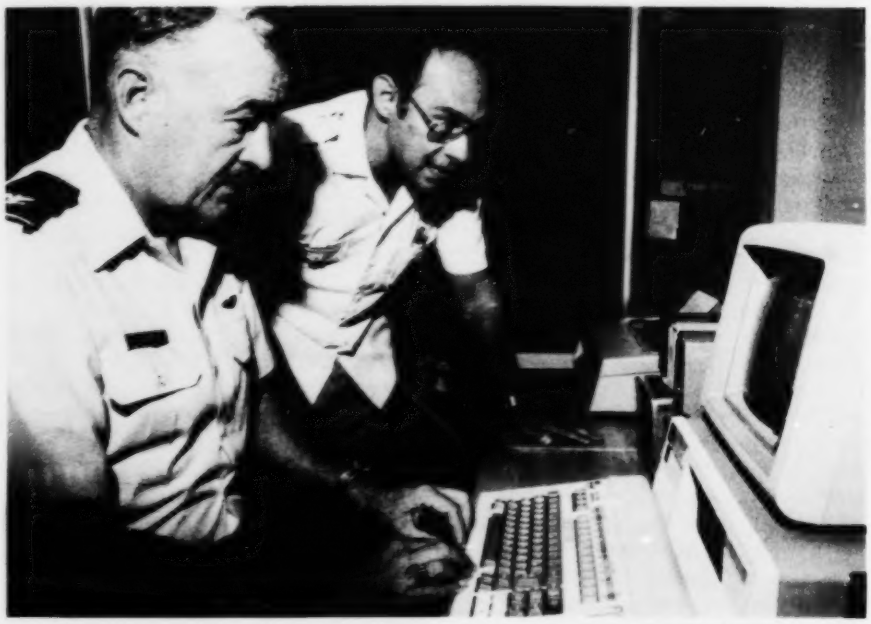
FEDLINK, the operating network of FLICC, is one of the top three library networks in the United States, in terms of membership, and the only network operating nationwide.

The number of federal libraries using OCLC continues to increase with 12 new members joining through January, bringing the total to 520. Federal libraries also continued their modernization by purchasing M300 microcomputers. Two hundred and twenty-four were installed in FY 1984 and 1985, and 60 have been installed to date in FY 1986. In January, 52 were ordered. Another indication of libraries switching to microcomputer

technology is the purchase of the OCLC SC350 Serials Control system by 14 members.

2,000-Plus IAGs Anticipated

In FY 1986 FEDLINK added 26 new services to its existing program of 26 services. Federal agencies responded by initiating 182 interagency agreements to utilize the new services. The new serials subscription service with EBSCO, Faxon, and Southwest Business Publications accounts for 107 requests; the Technical Logistics Reference Network has 25 requests, and Wilsonline has 17. The total number of interagency agreements initiated to date in FY 1986 is 1,599, only 16 less than in all of FY 1985. An estimated 2,000-plus agreements are expected in FY 1986.—Reported by Doria Beachell and Milton MeGee, FEDLINK.□



Pacific Air Forces Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Colonel Arthur Crum, Jr., tries his hand at OCLC terminal as librarian Cupp looks on.

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Stewart Heads Committee

A new Chairman Designate is at the helm of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. She is Ruth Ann Stewart, who met with the FLICC membership for the first time at the Spring Membership Meeting held at the Library of Congress, June 6.

Ms. Stewart greeted the assembled federal library and information center managers as "major players" in the missions of their agencies and departments, adding that they are "absolutely essential" to their agencies.

The upcoming second round of cuts under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Balanced Budget Act was on everyone's mind. Ms. Stewart assured the members, many of whom had already undergone sharp cutbacks in their programs, that the current budgetary constraints would "test us, but not bring us down."

Ms. Stewart was appointed Assistant Librarian of National Programs at the Library of Congress April 14, following a sixteen-year association with the New York Public Library. Her last position at NYPL was as Associate Director for External Services.

As Director of National Programs at LC, she assumes leadership of FLICC, succeeding Carol A. Nemeyer, who resigned in May 1985.

Highlights of the Meeting

The FLICC office reported that the Electronic Mail (EM) Survey of FLICC membership revealed no commonality or compatibility upon which to base a FLICC EM system for speedy communication amongst the membership. Fourteen responding agencies reported nineteen different EM systems in place. A show of hands, requested by Ms. Stewart indicated interest in pursuing the feasibility of EM. Ms. Stewart remanded the EM question to the Executive Advisory Committee (EAC) as an agenda item at their July 9 meeting.

Next, the FLICC office reported on the results of the Gramm-Rudman Survey, which were deemed inconclusive insofar as only fifteen out of a survey population of forty members responded.

Six agencies reported a decrease in their library/information center budget in FY '86 over the preceding year. Agencies reported cuts ranging from $13,000 to $2,486,000. Ms. Stewart urged those members who had not sent in their questionnaires, or who had dramatic shifts in the interim, to submit their survey responses by July 11. The survey, when completed, will give FLICC a picture of what is happening at the various libraries.

Phil Haymond, Chief, Division of Information and Library Services, Department of the Interior, gave an

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At the Reception: *Ruth Ann Stewart (center) chats with FLICC EAC members: from left, James Riley, Executive Director, Samuel Waters, National Agricultural Library, Dorothy Cross, Pentagon Library, James Byrn, TRADOC, Karen Renninger, Veterans Administration, and Kent Smith, National Library of Medicine.*

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Talking about the exciting potential of laser optical disks (from left): Arnold Bellefontaine, Jean Paul Emard, Pamela Andre, Basil Manns, and Elisabeth Knauff.

Information Technology Update

Optical Disks Advance in 1986

Where Do We Go From Here?

Only time will reveal the impact of laser optical disk technology on information delivery. But one thing became perfectly clear at the **Laser Disk Technology for Publishing and Preservation** meeting held recently at the Library of Congress—interest in the new technology among librarians and information specialists is very high.

"From a technical perspective, optical publishing is here. It can be done. We've proven it," Jean Paul Emard, Vice President, Meckler Publishing Company, told a gathering of over 100 librarians and information specialists who attended FLICC's information technology update meeting on April 4.

Pilot projects exploring the possibilities of the optical disk media are moving forward at full throttle at a number of federal agencies, including the Library of Congress, the National Agricultural Library, National Archives, and the Defense Mapping Agency. Representatives of the four agencies spoke after Mr. Emard.

Mr. Emard's speech focused on the private sector who, caught up in the economic potential of laser publishing, has produced an impressive array of titles, including prototypes or demonstration disks, and plan additional titles in 1986. He termed the process "optical information systems publishing" and described the medium as ranging from the analog videodisk to the laser card.

The enormous storage capacity of these disks was impressed upon the audience when Mr. Emard pointed out that the OD "cubed"—optical digital data disk—while only twelve inches in diameter can store the contents of up to 3,500 five-and-one-quarter inch floppy disks. The technology, he emphasized, permits the data to be interactively searched, retrieved, and also displayed.

He also described another type of laserdisk; the four-and-three-quarter inch CD-ROM (Compact Disk-Read Only Memory) which can hold the equivalent of 1,500 floppy disks.

He ticked off a number of titles of interest to libraries and information centers that are currently available on CD-ROM. These include: Brodart Corporation's **Le Pac: Local Public Access Catalog;** the Faxon Company's **Periodical Cataloging Database;** Ingram Book Company's **Laser Search Book Identification/Acquisition System;** the Library Corporation's **LC MARC.**

The start-up investment in producing the master disk is "quite steep," he said, ranging from $15,000 to $25,000, but subsequent disks can be produced for $5 apiece.

Laser technology can handle applications developed earlier by the microform industry, he said, such as bibliographic references, and telephone directories. The optical disks offer important advantages over the older technology, not only in terms of greater storage capacity, but also in ease of accessing the information. Microforms, unlike optical disks, require "winding through" to locate specific information, a slow and tedious process.

One of the drawbacks of optical disk technology mentioned by Mr. Emard was in the area of standards. There seems to be some consensus on a standard in optical hardware being promulgated by Sony Corporation of Japan and N.V. Philips of the Netherlands; however, he added, "there is not a legitimate, concrete, tangible standard" for recording and retrieving information. The situation is further complicated by

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Library of Congress
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Phone: (202) 287-6055

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
James P. Riley

EDITOR
Christina Zirps

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee was established in 1965 (as the Federal Library Committee) by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources present in the federal library and library-related information community. Its goals are:

- *To achieve better utilization of library and information center resources and facilities.*
- *To provide more effective planning, development, and operation of federal libraries and information centers.*
- *To promote an optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources.*
- *To promote more effective service to the Nation at large.*
- *To foster relevant educational opportunities.*

the fact that the technology is changing too rapidly for such a standard to evolve.

Meanwhile at the National Archives . . .

The National Archives, the official repository for the records of the federal government, is acquiring its own digital image system based on optical disk technology—mainly for purposes of determining its applicability at the National Archives and Records Administration.

William Hooton, Project Director, Digital Image Storage System, National Archives, who is playing an important role in acquisition of this system, said that the Request for Proposal went out, the proposals are in, and are being reviewed before the contract is awarded.

At the conclusion of the eight-month pilot project, Mr. Hooton will evaluate the outcome and write a paper recommending that either "the project be killed or [we] go for a system for the whole National Archives, or something in between."

The Library of Congress

The Optical Disk Pilot Program has been operational at the nation's premier library since 1982. The Library of Congress has broken new ground in laserdisk technology, investing upwards of $2 million thus far in developing library applications.

Basil Manns, Senior Communications Engineer, Automated Systems Office of the Library, told the audience that although problems remain, LC is committed to bringing the optical disk system into "mainstream operation." The data base is expanding, with the full text of the *Congressional Record* now available for public searching. LC is currently engaged in testing the disks to see how they stand up in terms of preservation of information.

Seven optical disk workstations are in place at the Madison Building, he said, where the public can search the data base, and request printed hard copies without charge. A large and enthusiastic users group has been formed to address problems of computer anxiety and resistance to change.

Mr. Manns described three general categories of laserdisks. The first two, twelve-inch videodisk and CD-ROM, are "great," he said, for publishing because they are inexpensive to mass produce. A third category used at LC for optical disk storage/retrieval is referred to as either DRAW (Direct Read After Write) or WORM (Write Once Read Many). This disk is different, he said, insofar as data can be written to it and copies can be made as one would do with a standard magnetic disk, but with the added advantages of laser technology, namely, fast access time, large storage capacity and exceptional reliability.

NAL

Pamela Q.J. Andre, Chief, Information Systems Division, NAL, described the National Agricultural Library's experimental evaluation program regarding the use of laser videodisk technology for storing and disseminating full text information. The program is now two years old. Its first electronic product, the *Pork Industry Handbook*, originally published in paper format by Purdue University and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Extension Service, received high marks in early testing of user acceptability.

Given such positive feedback, NAL has decided to master a second full-text disk, focusing on thirteen USDA publications, including *Extension Goat Handbook, National Corn Handbook* and other titles of interest to the agricultural community. Thus far, USDA publications have been used exclusively in order to avoid any copyright problems.

Regarding the future of optical disk technology, Ms. Andre told the audience, "We feel strongly at NAL that digitized full text will be a significant resource for libraries in the future." What is not clear is "which system or systems will be used to deliver this information most effectively."

Defense Mapping Agency

The video laserdisk project at DMA is focused on making maps of the entire world available on twelve-inch analog laser disks. The system and software the agency has developed allows accessing specific maps through the use of a microcomputer. The project was designed specifically with the needs of the Department of Defense in mind.

Stewart Coleman, Physical Scientist, Land Combat Division, DMA, said that DMA was moving forward with video laserdisk use. "As a result of a recent DMA Policy Review Council decision to produce mapping, charting, and geodesy video laserdisks as a standard product, we are now involved in an ongoing study to determine the user's requirements. Once those user requirements have been determined our product specifications will be developed to support the mapping, charting and geodesy video laserdisk development."

Major David Spidel assisted Mr. Coleman in the presentation from DMA.

Program Notes

The information technology program was developed by the FLICC Education Subcommittee. Elisabeth S. Knauff, Manager, Information Services Division, Department of the Treasury, originated the idea for the laser meeting, coordinated arrangements, and presided at the meeting.

Arnold Bellefontaine, Executive Officer of the National Programs Department at the Library of Congress, welcomed the guests to the Library on behalf of Ruth Ann Stewart, who as incoming Assistant Librarian for National Programs, is the Chairman Designate of FLICC.□

Options

Information Leaders Describe Automation Decisions

Fifteen information pioneers, who put together automation systems for their agencies' libraries and information centers during the early stages of the technological revolution, spoke at the *Making Library Automation Choices Conference* at the Library of Congress on May 6. They swapped experiences, insights, and advice for their colleagues who are about to embark on automation projects.

Dean Hough, U.S. Army Forces Europe, recounted the resistance to automation he faced in 1981 from critics, who asked, "Why in the world do you need an automated library system to check out *Black Beauty*?"

But the innovators prevailed, Mr. Hough said, educating others as to the benefits of speedy information retrieval, and themselves in computer and telecommunications technology. Today they are installing a system to serve 107 army libraries in Europe, with access to the Department of Defense's Data Network worldwide. The system allows them to provide information services that would otherwise be impossible. "We are sitting there in Germany [acting as] a gateway for Korea to come into a data base in Detroit, Michigan," he said.

The experiences recounted by Ellen Johnson, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, were those of a small, specialized library. The Economic

See OPTIONS, p. 6, col. 1

VALNET: *VA's Library Network*

by Karen Renninger
Chief, Library Division
Veterans Administration

Information and information technology is fast becoming as central an infrastructure in our society as railroads once were. There are those who predict that information will have as great an impact on our nation's economy and social strength in the 21st century as the railroads did in the 19th.

The railroad/information parallel was voiced by one of the government speakers at the 1986 *FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies,* held at the Library of Congress on February 12. The aptness of the analogy comes into focus when one looks at the manner in which VALNET facilities—175 libraries in all—dot the face of the United States (SEE map insert). VALNET is the Veterans Administration Library Network.

Statistics generated by VALNET are impressive, telling the story in broad-brush outline of a large, customer-oriented organization.

VALNET's "Customer": VALNET provides educational, vocational, and recreational library services and programs to almost 200,000 physicians, nurses, dentists, and allied health professionals nationwide. In addition, VALNET also reaches more than 100,000 students in affiliated teaching programs, and an average daily patient population of more than 100,000.

The network's "customers," in effect, are the Veterans Administration Health Care System and the veterans served by it. The system is one of the nation's largest, comprised of 172 medical centers, 227 outpatient clinics, 116 nursing home care units and 16 domiciliaries. On the average, more than 157,000 individuals per day receive care from VA health care facilities.

More than Just an Online Utility . . . : Sheer numbers alone do not tell the complete story. True, the network libraries are linked via data bases, telecommunications and all the latest paraphernalia modern technology affords. But equally true is the fact that the individual libraries in the network continue to perform those traditional functions the customer has come to expect—albeit in a high-tech, speedy fashion. Each library is a depository of

VA Library Network (VALNET) provides an information link throughout the United States.

information, each librarian a conveyor of information.

Reference—The Library's Touchstone: For instance, the latest available statistics show that in a twelve-month period, more than 784,000 reference questions were answered. Last week, I asked a reference librarian in the Central Office Library Division, the nerve center of the network, for examples of the range of questions fielded. Her list includes both light- and heavyweight questions, serious and humorous:

- "Please provide statistics on the number of Americans who have strokes each year. How many stroke patients does the VA treat?"
- "Where can I get a copy of the *Acte for the Reliefe of Soldiers*, written in 1588?"
- "What is the economic status of veterans vs. non-veterans?"
- "After World War II, how many disabled veterans received free automobiles through the U.S. government?"
- "How many U.S. veterans living in South America are currently receiving compensation, and/or pension benefits? I need results broken down by individual countries."
- "What kind of religious symbol, if any, is used on the headstone marker for an atheist?"
- "What state has the largest beaver population?"

Bibliographic Searches—A Panoply of Subjects: Statistics for the same time-frame show that 112,000 bibliographies were prepared. Literature searches are conducted on a wide spectrum of subjects for administrators, physicians, nurses, computer specialists, and others on such subjects as: success of in-vitro fertilization; design of automated cost-accounting systems; relationship of physical fitness and preventive health care; use and success of lithotripsy; growth pattern of brain meningiomas; and, artificial intelligence programs for the health care field.

Services: In addition to reference and bibliographic services, interlibrary loan, and circulation services are handled by all network libraries. In the twelve month time frame previously mentioned, 2,681,000 print items and 217,000 AV programs were circulated from the medical libraries; and 3,593,000 print items, 144,000 AVs, and 28,000 talking book programs were circulated from the patients' libraries. Through consortia, affiliation involvements, and VA sharing arrangements, 225,000 items were loaned to, and 270,000 items were borrowed from, libraries within and outside VALNET.

Special services provided by network libraries include computer-assisted instruction through the Health Education Network, clinical librarianship, literature attached to charts (LATCH), bibliotherapy, patient education support, and services to blind and physically handicapped patients. Access to more than 200 online data bases through MEDLARS, BRS, and DIALOG is available at individual network libraries. More than 96 percent of individual VA libraries have onsite access to one or more online data base systems; 67 have automated some of their library operations. Centralized cataloging and periodical procurement services are provided by the agency to all VALNET libraries.

Shirley Ting, Library Service, VA Medical Center, Kansas City, Missouri, assists Dr. Joseph Maino, Assistant Chief of the VICTORS Program, in selection of VA-produced audio-visuals pertaining to optometry.

Resources: Network resources include more than 680,000 books (60,000 unique titles), 61,000 periodical subscriptions (3,500 unique titles), and 120,000 AV programs (13,000 unique titles) in the medical libraries; and 768,000 books, 13,800 periodical subscriptions, and 35,000 AV programs in the patients' libraries.

Medical library materials are shared network-wide through the use of VALNET union lists of AVs, periodicals, and monographs provided to each station on microfiche. A single private online file of these titles has recently been mounted, and will be available for searching this summer through Informatics General Corporation; 70,000 titles are already online.

Organization: For purposes of resource sharing, e.g., access to audiovisuals, data bases, and shared acquisitions, the 175 network libraries are organized into seven Regional Medical Education Center (RMEC) regions and 27 Medical Districts. The VA Central Office (VACO) Library Division, headquartered at 810 Vermont Avenue, NW, Washington, DC, is responsible for developing and monitoring network policy, as well as planning, coordinating, directing, and reviewing the operations of the VALNET. (The Division also operates a library for more than 4,000 Central Office staff.)

Infrastructure: The infrastructure analogy mentioned earlier takes on real meaning when one considers that the national linkage described here covers only the operations of VALNET—just one of a number of agency/department library networks in the federal sector.

In addition, FLICC's operating network, FEDLINK, has 1,001 members and participants across the nation.

Meanwhile, a number of networks and services have evolved in the private sector, linking various states and facilities. AMIGOS, for instance, operates primarily in Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. SOLINET (Southeastern Library Network) has members in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and Puerto Rico. NELINET has membership in Connecticut, Maine, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont. And there are many others.

An additional network overlay is provided by the OCLC (Online Computer Library Center), headquartered in Dublin, Ohio, and providing services to 20 networks in the United States. OCLC provides not only online cataloging, but interlibrary loan, acquisitions, serials control and microsystems services.

Information Age Is Here: Speaking at the FLICC Forum on Federal Information Policies in 1985, John B Farmakides, partner in the Washington law firm of Whitney & Dempsey, stated that in 1984 the information field was the second largest industry in the United States. He predicted that within five years, it would become number one. There is every indication that we are already in that heralded Information Age.□

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Dean Hough

Research Library has a 15,000 volume collection, staffed by two professionals and two-and-one-half clericals.

In 1984, a study was initiated to review the library's automation needs. The study is now complete and has been submitted to the District Automation Committee. Currently, she said, the library is waiting to hear about Phase-One equipment.

The alternative selected was to use personal computers where possible and develop mainframe applications for functions where the appropriate software was available. The proposed integrated system would be linked to an IBM 384 and accessed by CRTs or IBM personal computers.

For those new to automation and not exactly sure how to acquire the necessary background, Ms. Johnson suggested that they "talk to other people who have installed systems." They are anxious, she said, to share their experience. "They'll tell you the good parts. They'll tell you the bad parts."

Ellen Johnson

The meeting was sponsored by FLICC in conjunction with its operating network FEDLINK (Federal Library and Information Network), and was coordinated by FEDLINK Network Librarian Bruce Miller, who originated the idea. Mr. Miller, in his introductory remarks, commented that FEDLINK had been called on as a technical resource during the early travails of some of these systems, and that he was anxious to hear about their operational status.

The conference focused on four areas: research and evaluation alternatives, retrospective conversion, minicomputer systems, and microcomputer systems. The other speakers were: Patti Fields, National Center for State Courts; Ann Clary, Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System; Rosalie Sherwin, Supreme Court; Jane Perry, Geological Survey; John Celli, Library of Congress; Sarah Mikel, Corps of Engineers; Mary

See OPTIONS, p. 7, col. 2

EAC Appointments

Elizabeth V. Buffum

Elisabeth S. Knauff

James Byrn

Three federal library/information center managers were recently appointed to the Executive Advisory Committee, FLICC's governing body.

Appointed for two-year terms are: Elizabeth V. Buffum, Associate Manager, Office of Scientific and Technical Information (OSTI), Department of Energy, and Elisabeth S. Knauff, Manager, Information Services Division, Department of the Treasury. James H. Byrn, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), Staff Librarian and Director of the TRADOC Library and Information Network (TRALINET), will serve a term concurrent with his term as chairman of the FEDLINK Executive Advisory Council. The chairman of FEDLINK's EAC is network liaison with the FLICC EAC.

Buffum

Ms. Buffum has managed the Washington office for the departmental Technical Information Management Program and represents OSTI at headquarters and in the field. She is responsible for budget, planning and policy.

The recipient of a B.S. degree in Education and M.A. degree in Political Science from Akron University, Ms. Buffum participated in educational programs at Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government, Senior Managers in Government in 1985, and the American Management Association, 1983.

Knauff

Ms. Knauff has been active in FLICC/FEDLINK since 1972 when she was named Office of Management and Budget observer to the Federal Library Committee. Among the responsible committee positions held by Ms. Knauff was the chairmanship of the FEDLINK EAC in 1984.

She also chaired the Personnel Subcommittee during the FLC review of the Office of Personnel Management's tentative Librarian standards. These standards have not as yet been released.

A Phi Beta Kappa, Ms. Knauff holds an A.B. degree in History from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, an M.A. in International Affairs from Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, and M.S.L.S.. with honors, from the Catholic University of America.

Byrn

A former active duty army officer, Mr. Byrn presently holds the rank of colonel in the Army Reserve, with mobilization assignment to the Center for Military History, Washington, DC. He earned an

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SEMINARS, CONFERENCES, SELF-DEVELOPMENT

FLICC/FEDLINK

☐***Federal Depository Library Workshop.*** September 5, 1986, 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m., Mumford Room, Madison Building, Library of Congress. FLICC, the Federal Librarians Round Table (FLIRT), the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) and the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) are cosponsoring a free, one-day Depository Library Workshop for federal librarians. This workshop will appeal to federal librarians whose libraries are already depositories and to librarians who want to know more about the Federal Depository Library Program. Pre-registration is not necessary. For details regarding speakers, call the FLICC office—(202) 287–6055.

☐***Regional Library Workshop on Accessing Federal Data Bases.*** September 9–11, 1986, 9:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m. Opening session will be in the West Dining Room of the Madison Building, Library of Congress. Three different federal data base programs will run concurrently on each of three days. Workshop participants will select the data base that interests them and attend that workshop all day long. Fee is $75 per person for the three-day workshop, or $30 per day. For registration material and further information, call the FLICC office—(202) 287–6055. To assure a space at the workshops, registration must be received in the FLICC office no later than September 2.

☐***Federal Librarians Update Seminars.*** Jointly sponsored by the USDA Graduate School and FLICC. September 17–November 19, 1986, 6:00–8:30 p.m., at the USDA Graduate School, 600 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, DC. Fee is $150. Ten seminars, scheduled for once a week on Wednesday, will provide an overview of new developments in the federal library and information center community. The series will cover key issues affecting these libraries, such as the impact of new technology and the implementation of the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A—76 on contracting out of commercial activities. For further information regarding program and registration procedures, call the Graduate School at (202) 447–5885.☐

EX LIBRIS

Information Specialist as Team Player in the Research Process. By Julie M. Neway. (New Directions in Librarianship, No. 9.) Greenwood Press, 88 Post Road West, Box 5007, Westport, CT. 06881. 1985. Approximately 208 p. $29.95.

Ms. Neway discusses the impact of new technologies that take the information specialist outside the traditional library setting. She discusses the history and current trends of librarians working as research team members and provides guidelines for librarians to function successfully in a research group.

U.S. Access to Japanese Technical Literature: Electronics and Electrical Engineering (SP 710). Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. 1986. 155 p. $6.00.

The report explores the difficulties associated with gaining access to information isolated by barriers of culture and language. It is a summary of the *Japanese Access Seminar* held at the National Bureau of Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce, in June, 1985.☐

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Bonnet, ILS Users Society; Stephen Toney, Smithsonian Institution; Susan Wagner, Naval Academy; Richard Schrout, Justice Department.

Also, Jill Drucker, Internal Revenue Service; Rosemary Coskey, Navy Medical Research Institute; and Elwynda Chapman, Census Bureau.

Hollis Landrum, a former newspaperman and now librarian with the Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, served as conference reporter. A summary of proceedings will be released later.☐

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undergraduate degree in history and a master's degree in library science, both from the University of Oklahoma, and directed library operations in both university and army service school libraries prior to assuming his present post in September 1978.

As the Director of TRALINET, Mr. Byrn coordinates the information and resource sharing network made up of all 44 TRADOC libraries as well as supervises the TRALINET Center, the network office providing centralized services which are available to those libraries.☐

MEETING, from p. 1

interim report on the recently formed Collection Development Subcommittee, which he chairs. He said that, in theory, as the program develops libraries would be able to concentrate on subject areas in which they are already strong and depend on other libraries for areas less important to them, thus gaining the most benefit for each library and for the group as a whole in this period of limited resources.

The final item of business at the meeting was a presentation by James Gilreath, Americana Specialist with the Library of Congress' Rare Book and Special Collections Division. He discussed LC's world-famous rare books collection.

In the spirit of cooperative collection development, he offered his services to federal libraries who wanted an evaluation of their "rare books" collections—old books that had been segregated out of the main collections because they are old and, often mistakenly, believed to be rare.

Additionally, Mr. Gilreath made a personal suggestion, which he made clear was not LC policy but rather his own thoughts, that once agencies have identified the few volumes that are indeed rare books, that these be transferred to his division at LC. "Your staff," he said, "would have access to them when you need them; they could be made available to you for display through our exhibit program; they will become active participants in the world of scholarly activity and benefit from the Library's automation, and conservation program."

At the conclusion of the business meeting, a reception in Ms. Stewart's honor was held in the Mumford Room of the Madison Memorial Building, followed by a luncheon.☐

What's Here
What's Coming
How to Use It

On April 5, one hundred librarians and information specialists convened at the Library of Congress for the annual *Joint Spring Workshop*. The workshop was a status report on the burgeoning new information technologies. Jean Paul Emard, Meckler Publishing Company, delivered the keynote address.

Other presentations and speakers were: **CD–ROM Technology and Applications**—Michael Adams, Digital Equipment Corporation; **Training for Today's Literacy Requirements**—Ellen Cook, Department of the Interior; **Microcomputers**—Pieter Hartsook, Information Management Applications; and **Micro to Mainframe Interfaces**—Marietta Plank, University of Maryland.

FLICC joined five Washington area information groups in joint sponsorship of the event.□

Directory of Federal Libraries
Are You Listed?

Oryx Press, with the cooperation of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee, is preparing a *Directory of Federal Libraries*. Every effort is being made to include all federal libraries, from one-person operations to national facilities worldwide.

The *Directory*, which is being compiled by William R. Evinger, should be a valuable resource tool for FLICC members as well as a wide spectrum of users in the national information community.

Mr. Evinger is collecting data for the book by issuing a brief questionnaire to all libraries serving federal agencies. So far, nearly 3,000 libraries have been contacted, and he has received responses from a third.

If you have not received a questionnaire, you are urged to contact Mr. Evinger at: Directory of Federal Libraries, P.O. Box 9826, Arlington, VA 22209, or to call (703) 671–8883.

The final directory will list for each entry the type of library; names of individuals to contact; special subjects and collections available; data base services, shared cataloging networks and electronic mail networks used; and the availability of services.

Why a New Directory?

Rapid change is occurring among federal libraries as a result of increased specialization and the introduction of automation. Because of this change, researchers and librarians are in need of an up-to-date source that lists all the federal libraries together with the services and resources they offer.□

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The FLICC Study

Donohue Calls for Broader Mandate and Action Agenda

A *Planning Study* on the Federal Library and Information Center Committee's present and future role terms FLICC "the best—perhaps the only—structure for doing what must be done to conserve and develop the federal libraries and information centers as an integrated national resource."

The recently released report finds FLICC at a critical juncture as it enters its third decade since its establishment in 1965. It calls for FLICC's expansion and change to meet a variety of challenges faced by the myriad and varied members of the federal information community.

Specifically, Dr. Joseph C. Donohue, who authored the report, recommends that FLICC take on an action agenda and a broader mandate.

Dr. Donohue, formerly a professor at the College of Library and Information Science at the University of South Carolina and currently a consultant with Information Institute, based in Santa Barbara, California, reports that the federal library and information services

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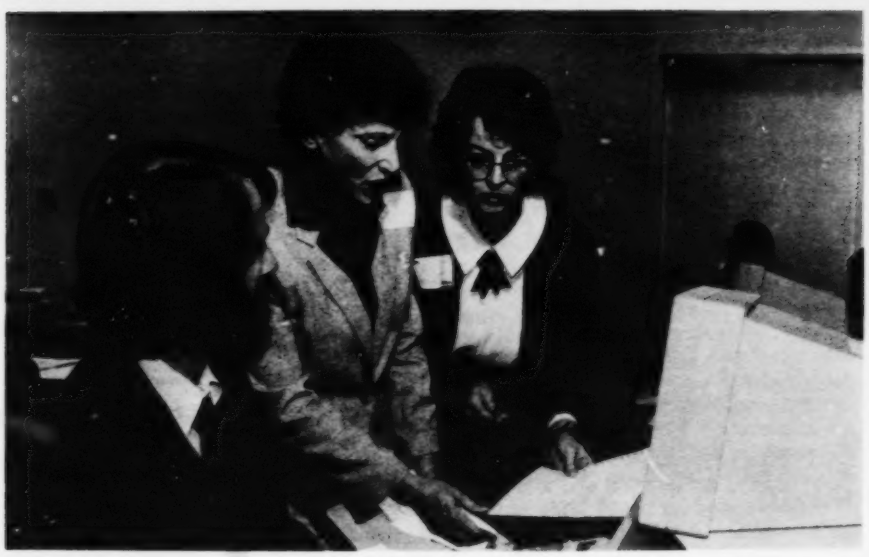
Regional Workshop Participants (Story on p. 8)



EAC Meets

OMB's Muzio Gives A–76 Update

In response to the articulated concerns of federal library and information center managers at the Spring FLICC Membership Meeting, FLICC's Executive Director James P. Riley invited David Muzio, Deputy Associate Administrator for Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget, to give an A–76 status report to the FLICC Executive Advisory Committee when it met July 25th.

Mr. Muzio admitted that A–76, initiated in 1955, has not been "a very popular program." It remained dormant until the 1980's largely because of its emphasis on privitization. In 1979, the program was made "a little more palatable" to the Federal workforce, because it introduced cost comparisons with the private sector. Another revision in 1983 made the productivity aspect mandatory, where the government manager is charged with making the government function as cost efficiently as

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Riley celebrates career milestone with the help of some friends. From left, Karen Renninger, William J. Welsh, and Ruth Ann Stewart.

Riley Marks 25 Years of Federal Service

James P. Riley, Executive Director of the Federal Library and Information Center Committee (FLICC), was presented a 25-year federal service pin by Ruth Ann Stewart, the Assistant Librarian for National Programs at the Library of Congress, who chairs the FLICC.

The Deputy Librarian of Congress, William J. Welsh, departmental colleagues, and members of the FLICC Executive Advisory Committee were in attendance at the surprise reception held in Mr. Riley's honor July 9, in the National Programs' department office.

Mr. Riley assumed his duties at the Library of Congress on January 7, 1974 at the head of what was known as the Federal Library Committee (FLC).

Under his guidance, the Committee focused on technical processes, automation applications to library service, library planning and administration, and cooperative activities amongst federal agencies and departments. In 1984, in order to reflect its broader membership and mandate, the Committee was reorganized and renamed the Federal Library and Information Center Committee.

Where the Committee works with policy issues and functional practices and procedures, its operating nationwide network, FEDLINK, engages in extensive training and administers contractual automated services for the federal library and information community. FEDLINK, the Federal Library and Information Network, was established shortly after Mr. Riley's appointment to implement the use of OCLC services for sharing among federal libraries. It currently supports 1,001 participants and provides 52 service contracts.

Government Career

Mr. Riley's federal service began with a 1958–1961 tour of duty as Chief, Branch Libraries, Central Intelligence Agency. His early interest in automation brought him to the National Library of Medicine (NLM), where he served from 1961 to 1962 as MEDLARS Liaison Officer. From 1962 to 1964, he was Assistant Chief to the Library Services Division, Federal Aviation Agency. He returned to NLM in 1965 as Chief of the Technical Services Division, becoming the Deputy Associate Director for the Library Operations at NLM in 1967.

University Work

There followed a brief hiatus in federal service. From 1968 to 1971, he served as Associate Director of the University of Chicago Library. From 1971 to 1974, he was University Librarian at Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Born in Milwaukee, Mr. Riley did his undergraduate work at Marquette University. He received his M.S.L.S. from Catholic University. Upon graduation, his first library position was with the Georgetown University Library in Washington, D.C. from 1952 to 1958.

As Executive Director of FLICC, Mr. Riley has filled extensive speaking engagements throughout the country, interfaced with OCLC and regional library networks, and served on national committees. Most recently, he accepted an appointment from John Lehman, the Secretary of the Navy, to serve on Navy's Advisory Committee on Naval History.□

STUDY, from p. 1

now face a crisis, "which includes both dangers to their continued existence in any significant form, and opportunities to realize their fullest potential of service to the government and to the nation at large."

The report identifies four concerns of federal library and information services. They relate to proposed changes by the Office of Personnel Management in personnel classification standards that have been opposed by FLICC members and others as destructive to professional standards of competence and proper operations; forced contractual operation pursuant to the Office of Management and Budget's Circular A–76; the economic threat posed by the budget crisis; and finally physical concerns.

The study sees the FEDLINK network created by FLICC as a positive force and major achievement offering "great improvements in cost-effectiveness of member organizations."

The *Federal Library and Information Center Committee: A Planning Study*, Dr. Donohue's 52-page report, was based on an analysis of documents and publications relating to the origin, purpose, activities, and concerns of FLICC to the present time, and in-depth interviews with the twenty-nine permanent members of FLICC, ten current rotating members, and ten additional FEDLINK members and their deputies.

Ruth Ann Stewart, chair of FLICC, has named a task force to review the *Study* and to make recommendations which will be discussed by the FLICC Executive Advisory Committee, which in turn will make recommendations to the full FLICC membership.□

The *FLICC Newsletter* is published by the Federal Library and Information Center Committee. Suggestions of areas for Federal Library and Information Center Committee attention or items appropriate for inclusion in the *FLICC Newsletter* should be sent to:

FLICC Newsletter
Federal Library and Information Center Committee
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540
Phone: (202) 287–6065

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
James P. Riley

EDITOR
Christina Zirps

The Federal Library and Information Center Committee was established in 1965 (as the Federal Library Committee) by the Library of Congress and the Bureau of the Budget for the purpose of concentrating the intellectual resources present in the federal library and library-related information community. Its goals are:

- *To achieve better utilization of library and information center resources and facilities.*
- *To provide more effective planning, development, and operation of federal libraries and information centers.*
- *To promote an optimum exchange of experience, skill, and resources.*
- *To promote more effective service to the Nation at large.*
- *To foster relevant educational opportunities.*

EAC, from p. 1

possible. Another attempt to get the program moving was made in 1984, when at the behest of the President's Council on Management Improvement, OMB defined the scope of A–76 activity, by identifying 14 areas which were commercial in nature, including libraries.

Where its provisions have been implemented, Mr. Muzio reported that A–76 competition has been a managerial success, saving the government about 30 percent in dollars and cutting FTE's by about 50 percent. However, he admitted that it was still "not moving like we thought."

Goals: From OMB's point of view, 1986 was the first year an efficiency program such as A–76 was tied directly into the budget. He predicted that there would be a significant rise in activity in 1986 and 1987 as a result. Health and Human Services (HHS), he noted, has about four A–76 reviews on libraries scheduled for competition with the private sector in the next few years. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), he said, had just finished one in Boulder, Colorado. At Boulder, the agency reduced staffing from 24 to 10 or 11, and they won the competition. Government "wins" are happening about half the time now, and should increase as federal managers realize that A–76 favors government retention if the government makes necessary efficiencies.

Of the 359,000 positions in the targeted 14 commercial activities, OMB has given civil agencies a goal to study 84,000 positions by 1989, under the provisions of the 1987 budget. The Department of Defense (DOD) has a goal to study 90,000 positions, which makes a total of 174,000 positions targeted for study.

A reduction of 31,500 positions is contained in the 1987 budget for the five years through 1991. A–76, Mr. Muzio reminded the EAC, only covers Executive Department positions. He said that there are 4,400 library positions covered in all, according to OMB records. In comparison, Automated Data Processing (ADP), the single largest commercial activity in the target group of 14, has 70 to 80,000 governmental positions.

Libraries: "I can tell you quite frankly," Muzio commented, "that most of the agencies have at this point in time, either not identified very many libraries, or have identified most for what we call 'efficiency reviews.'" Under an efficiency review, those functions which are not competable, because the agencies feel they should be exempted from competition, must go through the same process as A–76. They must define what they do, develop a measurement system—"a Quality Assurance Plan"—and develop a "Most Efficient Organization Plan" to be as efficient as possible.

A–76 is now a part of the President's wider productivity program, he said, which will include everybody in the federal government by 1992.

Mr. Muzio emphasized that A–76 today is not privitization. Privitization is now handled in a separate office at OMB. In making a distinction between the two, he noted that privitization is a decision to turn an activity over to the private sector; whereas under A–76, the government remains in the business at issue, setting the standards and running the competition between the government and the private sector for the provision of services. The most economical source wins, he said, and the taxpayer always wins.

The "rules of the game" are that OMB sets the study goals in the budget for the civil side, based on agency inventories, leaving it to the agencies to decide which commercial activities to review each year in meeting the goal. If the agencies fail to act, "We are going to take the spaces anyway," he said, "because we know through the process that there are significant savings to be had, and we have a small deficit problem." However, if the agencies do the studies properly and do not meet the budget reductions the budget will be adjusted.

Who Sets the Standards?: Responding to the concerns of the EAC regarding the maintenance of quality at federal libraries and information centers, Mr. Muzio said that it was the federal managers themselves who set the standards. If the function converts to contract, the agency will have a contract "monitor" paid for out of the savings. Anytime, in the government's opinion, the price becomes unreasonable and/or the services unsatisfactory, the agency may recompete the operation and if necessary bring it back in-house. He emphasized that "we the Government

See EAC, p. 7, col. 1

FEDLINK Hosts SC350 Trainers

Trainers from fourteen regional library networks and OCLC (the Online Computer Library Center) met at FEDLINK, FLICC's operating network, September 3 and 4 to discuss SC350 support. The meeting was called to develop training strategies for OCLC's complex year-old microcomputer based serials control system.

Lynn McDonald, FEDLINK Network Librarian, said the trainers felt they needed this meeting, because they felt frustrated by a lack of time to discuss training in depth at their previous meetings held at OCLC.

Ms. McDonald's suggestion that the network trainers meet on their own initiative, rather than waiting for OCLC scheduled meetings was endorsed by network managers. Network coordinators met during the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) Conference to plan an agenda, which Gwen Bertram and Kris Nordlie of NELINET volunteered to coordinate.

The trainers at the meeting represented BCR, OHIONET, PALINET, SOLINET, OCLC, PRLC CAPCON, SUNY/OCLC, WILS, PACNET, MINITEX, MLNC, NELINET, and FEDLINK.□

The "White House" Libraries

Information resource to the President's policy makers

When one of the President's speechwriters, lawyers, budget directors or other executive staff needs a book, a journal, or a fact, he has at hand easily one of the most beautiful and least publicized libraries in the nation—the White House Library and Research Center.

W H Library and Research Center

The strength of the White House Library's collections resides in the writings of the presidents, presidential biographies, and material on the institution of the presidency. A core of reference material and 168 vertical files are used to meet the needs of this special work environment.

Behind the recently renovated facade of alcoves, Corinthian pilasters, and three-tiered Neo-Grec white ironwork balconies is a working library with access to over 150 bibliographic and statistical data bases. News is specially tracked and stored to augment indexing and time gaps in automated services.

But the medium is the message here in room 308 of the Old Executive Office Building (OEOB), next door to the White House; and the message one gets entering the library, and walking on the glistening ornately-designed English Minton tile floor, is one of history and timelessness. One would almost expect to turn a corner and run into Grover Cleveland, who was voted out of office in 1888, the year that this library first opened its doors as the State Department Library.

Adrienne Gillen, the energetic director of the library, sat in her small alcove office recently and recounted briefly the story of this stately room. The State Department Library moved from the OEOB in 1949. In Eisenhower's administration, the OEOB, housing this library, was slated for demolition. The action was stayed and in 1978, the library was reopened to serve the informational needs of the presidential staff that works in the West Wing of the White House and the OEOB. Under Reagan, Ms. Gillen pointed out, the White House Library and Research Center has been restored to its earlier decor and flourished.

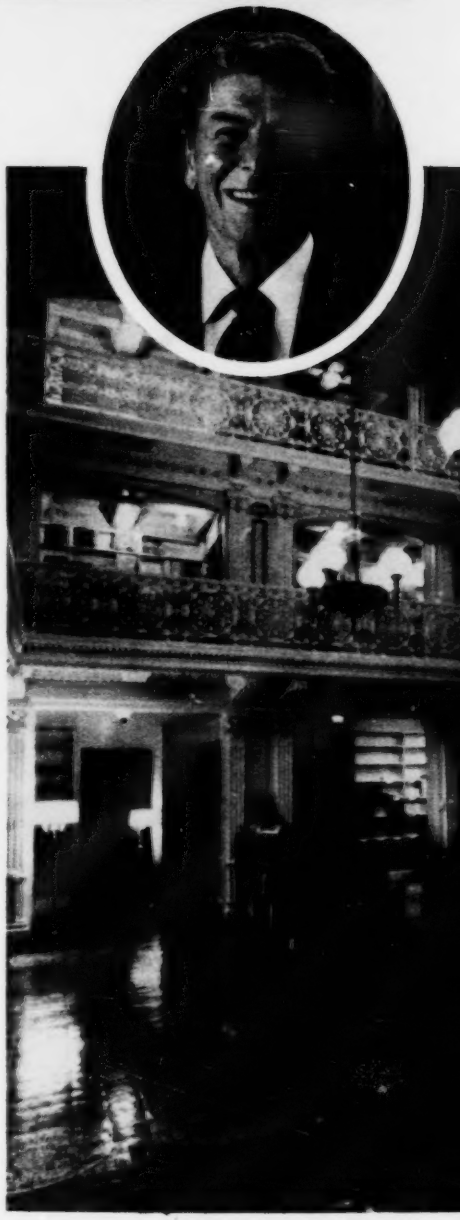
Library Network

The White House Library and Research Center is one of three libraries that form a network under the Library and Information Services Division of the Executive Office of the President (EOP) Office of Administration. Also included are the Law Library, room 528 of the OEOB, and the EOP Library, housed across the street in the New Executive Office Building (NEOB). Ms. Gillen is division director. She is also a member of the Executive Advisory Council of the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK)—FLICC's operating network.

White House Law Library

GSA's painters and carpenters with their scaffolding are still in the OEOB, beautifying the old behemoth—described by Harry Truman as a "monstrosity" and by George Bush as a "national treasure"—in anticipation of her 100th birthday in 1988. But renovation of the White House Law Library, formerly the War Department Library, has been completed, pulling away the draperies, dropped ceiling, and carpeting that had masked her charm over recent years.

This collection includes the U.S. Code, Statutes-At-Large, federal case law books, legal treatises and horn books, Congressional hearings, select looseleaf services, and the Federal Register. It is under the supervision of a lawyer librarian.



It is smaller than the White House Library and Research Center, but also boasts fine Minton tile floors and two tiers of dark filigree ironwork balconies.

The Modern Library

The EOP library in the New Executive Office Building is typical of twentieth-century research libraries, modern and functional. Its collection is especially strong on topics relating to management and budget. Its primary user is the

Under Ronald Reagan, the White House Library and Research Center, which opened in 1978 has flourished.

Office of Management and Budget, and it generally serves the offices located in the NEOB, although its facilities and holdings are available to White House and OEOB staff as needed.

The $1.28 million annual budget supports an overall network collection which includes 100,000 volumes, 25,000 titles, 600 journals, 1,000,000 sheets of microfiche, and 5,000 rolls of microfilm. There are 13 professional librarians and 12 other staff offering technical, clerical, and specialist support.

Restoration of Libraries

In 1984, John F. W. Rogers, then Assistant to the President for Management and Administration, penned a memorandum to the White House Staff regarding the availability of library services. In it he wrote, "There are two libraries in the Old Executive Office Building with well-trained librarians who are sensitive to the White House needs. Anyone not familiar with the libraries is encouraged to visit these facilities and request orientation."

It was Mr. Rogers who spearheaded the renovation plans for OEOB. Renovation of the libraries, four domes, and east rotunda was accomplished for about $400,000.

Modern Technology

Data bases are a mainstay of the EOP libraries. NEXIS is heavily used for news coverage and some business inquiries. DIALOG offers support for business and the social sciences. LABSTAT covers statistics released by the Department of Labor. DTIC, BRS, DIALCOM, and SDC are also used by the librarians for reference searches. WESTLAW and LEXIS are the primary data bases used in the Law Library. LEGI-SLATE is available for tracking congressional bills, resolutions, and committee activity.

Ms. Gillen noted the pressures that staff work under, with "rush orders" and "tough deadlines" part of the daily routine. "Our performance rate has to be better than 98 percent successful in both quality and quantity. No omissions are allowed. We can't afford to be wrong."

The staff, she said, are up to the tough requirements put on them, maintaining their professionalism and their sense of humor. For instance, approximately 9,580 on-line data base searches are logged per year. Some may be very complex, but at least one was funny.

A librarian passed on to Ms. Gillen a recent hilarious hit she came up with during a data base search. Searching with the term, "Air Force One"—the President's airplane—she had six hits. Five were on the mark and the sixth was "Army Three, Air Force One"—a news story reporting scores of an inter-service game.

Limited Clientele

The EOP libraries' limited clientele are the 4,000 executive office policy developers, who are the administration's idea people, and the policy evaluators and budget analysts, those who have specialized Masters and Ph.D. degrees in specific disciplines.

In all, the libraries serve ten different executive agencies including the White House Office, the Office of the Vice-President, which is housed in the OEOB, the National Security Council, Council of Economic Advisers, and the Office of Management and Budget.

Permanent passholders are entitled to borrow library materials once their names are entered on-line in the library's circulation file.

Asked if the President and First Lady were on-line, Ms. Gillen replied "no," adding that the staff is likely to make requests on their behalf.

Novel Librarians

Not many librarians can boast of being featured in a best seller. Christopher Buckley, who had been on Vice-President George Bush's staff as a speechwriter, and a frequent user of the in-house libraries, mentioned the White House librarians in his novel, *The White House Mess*, naming them by name in the book's acknowledgments, but jokingly placing them on the staff of the presidential library of Thomas Nelson Tucker—the fictional president. "I would . . . like to thank," Buckley writes, "Martha Brown, Andrea Nash, Catherine Smythe, Julia Woody, of the TNT Library in Boise."

Popular Books: Martha Brown, Supervisory Reference Librarian, White House Library, when asked what books were currently in heavy demand, noted with a smile that Buckley's book was, and also *Fighting Poverty: What Works and What Doesn't*, by Sheldon Danziger and Daniel Weinberg. *Losing Ground*, by Charles Murray is currently the most popular book, with a waiting list over the past year. The book's premise, as described by Ms. Brown, is that the social reforms of the late 1960s have not solved the problems they were set up to solve and as a result, the poor and minorities are losing ground.

Tours: Secret Service clearance is necessary to enter the EOP libraries. The most modern facility is the only one which receives non-staff queries and visitors. Unfortunately, Ms. Gillen said, there rarely is public access to the beautiful White House Library and Research Center, and striking White House Law Library. Those wishing to see these libraries can join a public tour of these and other OEOB rooms held Saturday mornings, by telephoning (202) 395-5895.□

Depository Library Workshop

The nearly 1,400 Federal Depository Libraries found across the United States and its territories are virtual treasure houses of government information.

Each year, these libraries get their pick of more than 25,000 new publications issued by our government on topics ranging from agriculture to zoology—information to which the public is guaranteed free access.

Federal Depositories: In the Washington area alone, 45 major federal libraries currently enjoy federal depository status. For some time, the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) and the Government Printing Office (GPO) have recognized a need to convene a meeting of these federal librarians to discuss their roles vis-a-vis the Federal Depository Library Program, to encourage more contact with GPO, and to bolster their depository programs.

Accordingly, GPO, JCP, the Federal Librarians Round Table (FLRT), and FLICC undertook joint sponsorshop of a Federal Depository Library Workshop held on September 5 at the Library of Congress.

Morning Session: The opening presentation was given by Joseph McClane, GPO, who described the present structure of the Depository Library System. Sheila McGarr, GPO, gave a slide presentation on the various functions—distribution, classification, cataloging, and inspections—that are performed by GPO's Library Programs Service.

Three librarians representing depositories in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government addressed the benefits and responsibilities that go with depository status for federal libraries during a morning panel session. Panelists were Linda Harris, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Lee Regan, U.S. Geological Survey, and Agnes Ferruso, Library of Congress.

Afternoon Session: Peter Ward, a private consultant, presented initial findings of a study he is doing for FLICC. The study compares cataloging data input into the OCLC system by GPO and other FEDLINK libraries, focusing particularly on timeliness of cataloging and on a comparison of the number of name and subject access points assigned by the various agencies.

He was followed by a panel discussion on cooperative cataloging. The panel included three authorities from the Processing Services Department of the Library of Congress: Judith Fenly spoke on the Name Authority Cooperative (NACO) project. Judy McDermott explained the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program as it relates to federal documents, and Judy Kuhagen summarized upcoming changes to AACR2, particularly for Chapter 9, covering software and machine readable data files.

Marian MacGilvray and Jorge Ponce, of GPO, concluded the program with an update on the GPO cataloging process and plans for automating the series authority file at GPO.—Reported by Joseph McClane, Chief, Inspection Team, GPO.□

Four sponsor representatives discuss program: From left, Elisabeth Knauff (FLRT), Joseph McClane (GPO), Berndadine Hoduski (JCP), and Ruth Smith (FLICC).

Charles Missar

Quinlan Shea

FLICC lost two members over the summer with the announced retirement of Charles D. Missar, Department of Education, and Quinlan Shea, Department of Justice.

Informed of their decision, James P. Riley, FLICC's Executive Director, noted that their service to the Committee and their department libraries would be sorely missed. Both men helped usher their libraries into modern times through the fostering of data base technology and both leave their libraries at a time of transition.

Missar: His government career spanned thirty years, beginning with appointment to the U.S. Weather Bureau Library in 1956. He joined the U.S. Office of Education in May 1966, staying in Education for twenty years. His work with ERIC, the on-line educational data base, when automation in libraries was in its infancy in 1966, is recalled by Mr. Missar as one of the high points in his career.

Just prior to his retirement, the Educational Research Library, where he was Senior Librarian, lost its lease, and was officially closed down May 30. Library effects were boxed and warehoused at four different locations in the Washington, D.C. area. The library is expected to reopen within several months at 80 F Street, NW, Washington, D.C.

Shea: Quinlan J. Shea's twenty-five year federal service as lawyer and administrator was spent in the Department of the Army, where he began in 1961 on the faculty of the Judge Advocate General's School, and the Department of Justice, where he held four different jobs. From 1981 to 1983, he served as Director, U.S. Trustee Program, heading up an agency within the department. From 1984 to 1986, he served as Director, Library Staff.

As library chief, Mr. Shea revised and implemented plans to automate Library

See RETIRE, p. 7, col. 2

EAC, from p. 3

control the whole process."

Mr. Muzio said that the *Guide to Preparing Statements of Work* is to be updated and reissued "hopefully within the next 60 days or so."

In the course of Mr. Muzio's talk, EAC members voiced a number of concerns which they felt were not adequately addressed by OMB policy. These concerns ranged from the perceived emphasis on quantity rather than quality—which was seen as harder to measure in a library environment; to conflict of interest issues when a U.S. subsidiary of a foreign corporation wins a library contract; to a belief that library management suffers when its information component, which is crucial to its operation, is considered a contractual service.

Cooperative Collection Development

At the EAC meeting, the EAC approved, in concept, a proposal, *Coordinated-Specialized Collections in Washington Area Federal Libraries,* which was submitted by Phil Haymond, Department of the Interior and chair of the FLICC Cooperative Collection Development Subcommittee.

The project requires the development and maintenance of a combined conspectus list of the participating libraries, using the Research Libraries Group (RLG) conspectus worksheet format.

The National Agricultural Library, the Department of the Interior Library, and the Geological Survey Library are the initial participants in the proposed pilot project. Up to seven additional libraries will be selected to participate. Participating libraries will commit maintenance of designated subject areas at specified intensity levels. Each participant will provide a high level of service in its subject area to other participants.

Other EAC Actions

The EAC also approved two other projects by establishing, first, the FLICC Procurement Manual Subcommittee, which will oversee the updating of the *Procurement of Library Materials in the Federal Government,* published by FLC in 1968; and, second, a FEDLINK Book Buying Program Committee which will consider establishing a similar program for libraries to purchase monographs as the present, very successful, program for the purchase of serial subscriptions.□

RETIRE, from p. 6

System operations. In his two-and-a-half year tenure, data base searching was his major program emphasis, resulting in an 800 percent productivity improvement in such searching from 1984 to the present.

Among his last official actions at Justice was conclusion of an A-76 study. The Management Study he submitted recommends that all of the positions on the library staff, which are not now contracted out, should be deemed to be performing government functions, and therefore the formal A-76 process should stop.□

Seminars, Conferences, Self-Development

FLICC

□ ***Fourth Annual Forum on Federal Information Policies.*** February 25, 1987, 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m., Mumford Room, Madison Memorial Building, Library of Congress. FLICC's awaited review of government policy will focus this year on the views of a concerned community. Voices which have a concern for federal information policies—both from outside the federal information community, as well as within—will be given an opportunity to articulate their concerns as well as identify policies they would like the government to follow. Fee: $35. Standard government training forms may be used for payment; checks should be made out to: The Library of Congress. If registration material has not been received by January 7, or for further program information, call the FLICC office at (202) 287-6055.

FIFL

□ ***Federal Interagency Field Librarians Workshop.*** November 30 to December 5, 1986. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC. After a year's hiatus, FIFL's workshop resumes with a five-track program on: basic librarianship; library technology (microcomputer applications); library systems (big changes in OCLC); management and administration; and miscellaneous pertinent topics of interest. For registration and further information, contact Dr. Stanley Bougas, Library, Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230.□

EX LIBRIS

Easy Access to Information in United States Government Documents. By Julia Schwartz. American Library Association, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611. 1986. 58 p. $12.95.

Easy Access has a concise and logical format that allows the reader to locate the appropriate document and become familiar with its contents and organization in two easy steps. This handbook is valuable for students in law-related courses, such as broadcast law or foreign policy, who have no formal legal research training.

Federal Government Information Technology: Electronic Record Systems and Individual Privacy, OTA-CIT-296. Congress of the United States, Office of Technology Assessment. For copies, write: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, or call (202) 783-3238. June 1986. 152 p. $7.50.

The government collects personal information on its citizens in order to govern, but is required, at the same time, to protect the privacy of individuals. "Overall," the report summary states, "OTA has concluded that federal use of new electronic technologies in processing personal information has eroded the protections of the Privacy Act of 1974."

FEDfind: Your Key to Finding Federal Government Information. By Richard J. D'Aleo. ICUC Press, P.O. Box 1447, Springfield, VA 22151. 1986. 480 p. Paperback $9.95, hardbound $17.95, plus $2.00 shipping and handling.

FEDfind is an easy-to-use directory that will, in the words of the author, "unlock the vast benefits of the federal government." FEDfind summarizes the functions of many government agencies, including the headquarters address along with key offices, telephone numbers, and key information sources about each agency.□

FLICC/FEDLINK REGIONAL LIBRARY WORKSHOP ON ACCESSING FEDERAL DATA BASES

Forty-seven persons attended the first FLICC/FEDLINK Regional Library Workshop on Accessing Federal Data Bases from September 9–11. The workshop featured nine on-line federal data bases—three each day.

The most popular session proved to be the Defense RDT&E On-line System (DROLS), developed by the Defense Technical Information Center. This system provides DOD, federal agencies, and their contractors on-line access to bibliographic citations and management information from the defense community.

James J. DePersis, DTIC, explained that both classified and unclassified materials are available through DROLS. Classified users are required to use hard-wired UNIVAC CRTs. Unclassified portions of the data base are available for dial-up access using the TYMNET network.

Participants, who came from the mid-Atlantic states region, attended an opening session at which they were greeted by Ruth Ann Stewart, FLICC chair, and James P. Riley, Executive Director. An overview of federal data bases was presented by Stanley J. Bougas, Department of Commerce Library.

Thereafter, they broke up into groups, attending data base sessions of their choice in the classrooms of the Library of Congress' Staff Training and Development Office.

In addition to ***DROLS,*** the following data bases were presented:

- ***CENDATA,*** the Census Bureau's data base made up of current economic data and selected summary statistics from bureau data programs, was presented by Barbara Aldrich, Bureau of the Census.
- ***NALIS/NEDRES*** are two services developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The NOAA Automated Library Information System (NALIS), a custom designed integrated library system linking eighteen libraries and information centers throughout the country, was taught by Laurie Stackpole, and the National Environmental Data Referral Service (NEDRES) was taught by Mona Smith, both of NOAA.
- ***ERIC,*** the Department of Education's Educational Resources Information Center data base, which contains over half a million documents in the field of education compiled since 1966, was taught by Dorothy K. Stewart, ERIC Clearinghouse on Teacher Education, with assistance from Mary Tregillus, Ted Brandhorst, and Laura Casal.
- ***GPO Monthly Catalog*** was presented by Carole Norris, BRS Information Technologies. Bennie J. Martin and Marian MacGilvray of GPO assisted, focusing on the Government Printing Office's practices and procedures.
- ***AGRICOLA,*** the National Agricultural Library's Agricultural Online Access data base, was taught by Charles N. Bebee, NAL.
- ***NASA/RECON,*** an information retrieval system developed by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for quick access to over two million records, was taught by Dian A. Marincola, NASA.
- ***NLM/MEDLARS,*** the National Library of Medicine's Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System, was presented by Jane L. Rosov, NLM.
- ***NTIS,*** the bibliographic data base of the National Technical Information Service, was presented by Ruth Smith, Eireann Carroll, and John Elsbree, NTIS.

— Reported by Doria Beachell, FEDLINK Network Librarian.□

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